INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 88- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY CITIZENS DENOUNCE SHAUKAT ALI'S TACTICS.

THEIR UNITED CRY

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN SPAIN.

King Alfonso Abdicates

COL. MACIA APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, April 14.

King Alfonso has abdicated.—

Madrid.—An unconfirmed report, which appears however to come from reliable source, states that the Royal family with the exception of King left Madrid at 7 this morning by special train for Valencia.

Barcelona.—Republic was proclaimed here at 2-15 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Colonel Macia, it is reported, will be appointed President.

REPUBLICANS TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT.

San Sebastian.—A Republic was proclaimed this morning at Eibar, an important industrial centre in San Sebastian Province, when the Republican flag was run up the Town Hall.

Members of the Municipal Council informed the Civil Governor of San Sebastian that Republican members of all the Municipal Councils in the Province had been ordered to take charge of Government services and it was intended to call on other communes, where there was a Republican majority to take similar action.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Madrid.—Republic was proclaimed at Saragossa Cordova, San Sebastian, Huelva, Almeira, Vigo, Leon and a large number of other towns.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

SPANISH CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN

LONDON, April 13.

Madrid.—Much comment has been aroused by a note to the press signed by the Republican leaders who issued a manifesto last December, saying:

"If those in power have not learned the lessons of yesterday, then we, Republicans, are willing to undertake the task of restoring the Republic in Spain and assume full responsibility before the Nation and foreign powers."

The message is considered a challenge to King Alfonso. Hitherto 974 Republicans have been returned, compared with 578 Monarchists. Even the republicans are astonished at the extent of their victory. King Alfonso, according to a newspaper, in conversation with the Minister, declared that he was convinced that the Republican votes were directed at himself personally. Therefore he considered it his business to arrive at a clear and definite solution of the affair.—Reuter.

Cabinet To Resign

MADRID, April 14.

After a long cabinet meeting, it is believed that the Government has decided to resign. One of the Ministers in an interview, emphatically denied that the Cabinet even mentioned question of King Alfonso's abdication. He said that the Cabinet's decision would be conveyed to the King to-morrow.—Reuter.

(FOR LATEST NEWS SEE STOP PRESS PAGE 7.)

BRIDEGROOM'S FATHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

To Avoid Punishment.

SARDA ACT IN OPERATION IN MYSORE.

MYSORE, April 14.

The District Magistrate tried two cases of infant marriages, the brides being aged five and seven years respectively

Five persons, including a priest and the male parents of the contracting parties, have all been sentenced to five hundred rupees fine each

One bridegroom's father escaped punishment by committing suicide.—A. P.

GANDHIJI VISITS SABARMATI ASHRAM.

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi visited to-day his Ashram and had a chat with the inmates of the Ashram for about two hours.

He told them that he would stay at Dr. Pranjivandas Bungalow, near the Ashram, when he returned to Ahmedabad again.—A. P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI IN BROACH

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMLENSAR, April 13.

The programme of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Broach District has been dropped owing to his bad health. Instead of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai—the president of the Congress will carry out the programme. Grand preparations are being made by the peasants of the Taluka to receive the 'Sardar.'

11 NAUJAWANS ARRESTED.

RAWALPINDI, April 14.

Further enquiries show that arrests of Naujawan Bharat Sabha Workers, including the President and the Secretary, number eleven.—A. P.

Simla, April 13.—Major-General S. F. Muspratt, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, succeeds Major-General H. E. Herdon in command of Waziristan District when the latter vacates that office on the completion of his tenure on 16th November.—A. P.

MUSLIMS WILL BENEFIT MORE THAN HINDUS BY JOINT ELECTORATE.

"Gandhiji Is Fighting For Swaraj For The Poor."

CROWDED MEETING AT JINNAH HALL.

WILL PREFER HINDU TYRANNY TO BRITISH PATRONAGE, SAYS CHAGLA.

Nationalist Muslims held a public meeting to give expression to their opinion about the important question of "Muslims and the Future Constitution of India."

A crowded meeting was held at the Jinnah Hall, on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the meeting observed that the Nationalist Muslims were determined to see that the future Indian Constitution was based on the principle of Joint Electorates. He declared that Mahatma Gandhi was working for Swaraj for the poor and the Muslims would stand to gain more than the Hindus as there were more poor Muslims than Hindus.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mrs. Sayani, Mr. Mohamed Ali Kasuri and Mr. Mohiuddin Kasuri, Seth Abdullah addressed the meeting and vigorously supported Joint Electorates and pleaded for Hindu-Muslim Unity.

REFUSE TO BE BULLIED BY COMMUNALISTS.

Mr. Chagla declared that Nationalist Muslims refused to be bullied by that section of the communalists, who resorted to hooliganism and announced that they would carry on their propaganda in favour of Joint Electorates and educate their community to think on national lines.

Mr. Chagla also observed that he would prefer the tyranny of the Hindu majority to the insidious patronage of Britain.

"We Will Refuse To Be Bullied By Communalists"

Mr. S. A. Brelvi opening the proceedings said that the most important fact about the subject of discussion at the day's meeting was that Muslims were in no way behind any other community in the fight for independence and that, in common with other communities, they had made up their minds that so long as the National demand formulated by the Karachi Congress was not satisfied, they would continue the struggle for freedom and would be prepared to make every sacrifice to make it successful. Therefore, those few persons who had made no sacrifice in the cause of freedom and who said that until the Muslim interests were not protected, in accordance with their desires, they would remain slaves of Britain rather than see their country free, were most outrageously defaming the Muslim community, because, Mr. Brelvi said, he was sure Mahatma Gandhi would not accept at the Round Table Conference any Constitution that would fall short of the demand made by the Karachi Congress.

MUSLIMS WOULD BENEFIT MORE THAN HINDUS.

If they obtained what the Karachi Congress demanded the Muslims would benefit more than the Hindus. For, it would not be the Muslims of India who alone would benefit, but also Muslims of Islamic countries like Iraq, Palestine and Egypt which were controlled by Britain, for the simple reason that she wanted thereby to retain her hold over India.

SWARAJ FOR THE POOR.

Again, Mr. Brelvi continued, the Swaraj, which the Congress and Gandhiji desired and for which they were prepared to make the highest sacrifice was, mainly, the Swaraj for the poor—for peasants, workers, artisans and clerks who had hitherto had no share in Government. The Muslims in proportion to their population had amongst them more poor than the Hindus—more peasants, more workers, more artisans and more clerks. If they desired, Mr. Brelvi said, that the Congress should succeed in establishing this Swaraj of the poor, was it not necessary that Hindu and Muslim peasants, workers, artisans and clerks should all unite and successfully demand their rights from Hindu and Muslim zemindars and capitalists and their supporters? They could unite only on the basis of Joint Electorates provided there was adult suffrage.

MAHATMAJI AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

In that connection he felt sure that Mahatma Gandhi would walk out of the Round Table Conference if the British Government did not agree to the establishment of adult suffrage. If separate electorates remained, the result would be that, selfish persons, in the name of religion, on some pretext or other would make Hindu and Muslim poor—the peasants, the workers, the artisans and the clerks—fight among themselves and thus prevent them from coming into their own.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM POOR

The so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference which was held in Delhi the other day and in which there was not a single Muslim who had participated in the last year's national struggle for freedom, had demanded separate electorates. Why did it make that demand? asked Mr. Brelvi. It made the demand only for this reason that the self-regarding purpose of landlords like the Rajah of Salempur, of Capitalists like Seth Abdullah Haroon, of lawyers like Sir Mahomed Shafi should be served and not the interests of the poor Muslims—the peasants, the workers, the artisans and the clerks. Mr. Shaukat Ali, who had presided over the Conference and who was such a strong advocate of separate electorates that he would not mind seeing rivers of blood flow in its cause, was by his activities seeking permanently to make the poor Muslims the vic-

(Continued on page 7.)

NATIONALISTS' MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE.

Sir Ali Imam Elected President

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Sir Ali Imam will preside at the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference to be held at Lucknow on the 18th and 19th April.—A. P.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

LUCKNOW, Apr. 14.

The meeting of the provisional reception committee of the Muslim Nationalists' Conference was held yesterday at the residence of Maharajah of Mahmudabad. Moulana Kutbuddin Abdulali of Feringimalai was selected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. E. R. Kidwai Bar.-at-law, Secretary.

The Committee includes among others, Messrs. Mohd. Nasim, Mr. Azhar Ali M.L.A., Hyder Hussain, Shafaulmulk Hakim, Abdul Hamid and Hakim Kamaluddin. The reception committee will provide board and lodging for all delegates.—A. P. Special.

AN ENTENTE OF MANY INTERESTS

H. A. LALJI REMONSTRATES WITH SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji has issued the following statement.:

The regrettable incident at the Doongri Meeting of the Muslims ending in the death of a poor citizen of this City was not only painful but was a slur upon the good name of this City. Liberty of speech and action within the limits allowed by the Law of the Land, must be maintained both by the Government and the people. I am sure immediate action will be taken to bring to book the culprit or culprits who have caused us this loss, and the Citizens of this City will have to see that the fair name of the City of Bombay is not allowed to be blemished.

UNHAPPY LANGUAGE, LANGUAGE.

I am constrained to say that it was regrettable that Maulana Shaukatali should have given the interview in the "Times of India" in the language he has done. Furthermore I am constrained to say that the tone of speech that he made at the Chota Kabrastan was as much regrettable as it was undiplomatic.

Even the "Evening News" says they do not agree with everything that Mr. Shaukatali has said about the Congress Dictator, in the interview published by the "Times of India."

It cannot be denied that Mahatma Gandhi is held in very high esteem and regard by crores of people in this country and so also held in esteem and regard outside India, and therefore I think it would have been very wise if the Maulana had spoken with that regard and dignity which would have inspired in his own statement food for serious consideration. The unhappy language not only detracts from it the real sense but creates embitterment and consequently disregard. Will the Maulana say if such language were used for him whether his people would like it?

Some months back, Sirdar Vallabhbhai spoke in Bombay in a very light manner about the Commerce and trade of this City, and when immediately he was informed that the citizens did not like it, Sirdar Vallabhbhai cleared the position in such a way that I am sure he is held in the same or better regard. Likewise will it be asking too much of the Maulana to take an early opportunity to clear the position in all calmness and with dignity.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is needless for me to state that the Citizens of this Great City are neither extreme nor moderate, they are both extreme and moderate that is fair to themselves and fair to others. They are extreme when attempts are made to slight them and to take away their rights, they are moderate because they would like to hear and consider every side of a question and are prepared to give fair treatment to all interests concerned.

The responsibility of the Leaders in this City is very great, it is a city which is connected with the world at large and therefore her well-being is of interest not only to its Citizens not only to India but I may say to the Empire and to the World at large. Let all who live in this City realise this fact. And need I assure them that this City will not be found wanting in its regard for those who show regard for its well-being. I am trying to do all I can to bring about an understanding between all interests concerned and I am hopeful that with the full co-operation of the prominent citizens of the City we shall be successful.

LONDON, April 14.

It is officialiyy stated that King continues to make good progress. Progress in the past few days is considered to be so satisfactory that in future only one statement on his condition will be made daily.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW AND OLD MAYORS.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A Laljee. (left) the retiring Mayor, Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Eoman Behram, the New Mayor of Bombay.

NO THIRD PARTY TO SETTLE COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Sirdar Kasum Mitha Condemns Dongri Incident.

"I do not feel there is any danger to the peace of the city. I am confident that God willing both the communities will live in perfect peace and amity" observed Sirdar Suleman Kasum Mitha the Muslim leader in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

The Sirdar Sahib refused to discuss politics or to say anything about Mr. Shaukat Ali's recent utterances.

THE PROFESSIONAL HOOLIGAN

"Who would like to disturb the peace of the city?" said the Sirdar "except the professional hooligan who thereby gets an opportunity to indulge in looting and plunder? Every citizen who has a stake in the city whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim would like to see and do his best to see that the peace of the city is preserved. Disturbances result in the loss of previous lives and hindrance to business which an industrial city like Bombay cannot tolerate."

"DASTARDLY".

Alluding to the dastardly outrage at the Dongri meeting Sirdar Suleman said that it was the most disgraceful thing for any Muslim to do. He felt that Congress party Muslims should not have held the meeting at Dongri maidan when they knew that trouble was likely. But even if they did the other party had no business to take up the attitude that it did and to resort to the most reprehensible kind of violence. T "A precious Muslim life is lost and I must condemn without the least reservation those who perperated the dastardly act" added Sirdar Suleman Kasum.

NO THIRD PARTY

When asked what he felt about the problem of communal settlement Sirdar Suleman said that he was emphatically of opinion that Hindus and Muslims must settle their differences among themselves without the help of the third party. "If these differences are settled by the third party it will leave a very bad memory behind" concluded the Sirdar.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

New York, April 14.

Previous closing	10.68
To-day's opening	10.72
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing	10.52
Difference	—.16
Broach expectation A-M	196
Broach expectation J-A	201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 14.

Previous closing	5.58
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing	5.66
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 14.

Silver ready	13 1 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver forward	13 1 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 14

Vaishakh	43 8 0
Chaitra	43 6 0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced GOANESE BUTLER for Gues. House, Tonk, Tonk State, Rajputana, pay Rs. 45 p.m. Apply VICE-PRESIDENT, Council Tonk with copies chits.
A 2842

WANTED—Energetic and Young SALESMEN and CLERKS. Failed medical students preferred. Apply personally with applications at N. POWELL & CO.'S Works on Jetha Street, Lamington Road North, near the Bombay Central Station, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
A 2843

WANTED—CANVASSERS (Insurance), Firstclass Licenseholding electrician, resident Governesses, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Table Boys, Stallgirls, and unemployed. Consult, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4816

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

WANTED IMMEDIATELY GRADUATE, Competent, Fully Experienced Teacher, Matric boy, and all subjects (French), two hours daily early morning Cumballa Hill. State full details, certificates, pay expected, Box No. 838 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4812

OPENINGS WANTED for Anglo-Indian LADS of good character and training, who have finished school. Some would like farm work for board, lodging, and pocket money. Some have had motor class training. Apply SECRETARY, Kalimpong Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal.
A 2841

WANTED—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BUYERS for our Burmese lady brand teas on liberal terms. Apply to the ANGLO BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam.
A R4793

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced MANAGER, control 1000 workmen Kathiawad fieldwork. Pay total Rs. 1,500/ for three months. Only! experienced need apply with copies certificates Box No. 837 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2835

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and Sub-Overseer Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes. Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B. Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow. The Manager, Hewett, Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2708

WANTED—Deputy Organisers on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to organise selling agencies of Perfumeries, Soaps, Matches, Tea, Patent Medicines etc., etc. in different places. Persons ready to invest Rs. 250 or such and join at once need apply with anna stamp to: INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Few Local Secretaries on Rs. 100/- plus Rs. 50/- as T. A. per month to organise the agencies of respectable Banking concern in Moffusil cities. Respectable candidates of high Locus standii ready to invest Rs. 1,500/- in the said concern and join at once need apply with anna stamp, THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
W

Situations Wanted

FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT holding good position in one of the best European firms is open for engagement. Independent worker, well-versed in commercial correspondance, salesmanship and office routine. Highest references. Can furnish security. Please apply Box No. 834 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4797

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly through Prof. SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton Closing Figure. Charges Rupees ten, Special 5, doubling twenty, trebling fifty or sharing profit. Opposite "Pigeon Stand, Mint Road near G.P.O.
R4796

AMERICAN COTTON FORECASTS to suit poor and rich alike! Monday 1072, Tuesday 1055, Wednesday 10.38, Thursday 1046, Friday 1043, Saturday 1055 and again Monday 1968, April Tips failed only once, annas eight. Weekly Forecasts Re 1/8. One Special Figure Rupees Five, two figures Rupees three. Wednesday, Thursday Doubling Rupees Fifteen. Call Professor Spencer, 15 Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Phone 24918
P R4817

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WB.

ON ACCOUNT of the present economic condition of India, the Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Educational Trust have decided not to award any fresh Oversea Studentship for the year 1931-32.
E R4815

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO.'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING offers unique facilities for young men who desire to enter the Automobile Industry. Our Schools at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Lucknow are under the capable direction of Mr. N. N. ROY, M.A., B.Sc., London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E., and supervised by the Branch Managers. Parents and Guardians are cordially invited to inspect our Bombay School and write us for a prospectus.
E 2466

Trade Announcement.

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP YOUR TEETH STRONG for ever and white as pearl, then use Nava's Fairy Brand Tooth Powder. Made from Medicines. Swadeshi. Sure cure for all tooth diseases or your money back. Sold everywhere. AGENTS WANTED. Sole Agents:—ITALIA CO., Umrigar Building, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R 4785

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T 2752

THOSE who are in a position to supply for price photos and films of the last Satyagraha throughout India from March, 1930, up to date, may kindly apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 4774

TOILET & WASHING SOAPS.—Free from Fat and other impurities, Made in India, by Indians, with Indian Capital. Energetic Agents Wanted for Bombay and Up-Country. Apply to N. FUTEHALLY & CO., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
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MACHINERY FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESSES and BOILERS of well known make. Apply to Messrs. JEYRAM PARAMANAND & Co., 21, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
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N P.4813

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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B. B. AND C. I. RY. COY.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that on the morning of the 13th April, 1931, the Main Entrance Gates to Bombay Central Station will be CLOSED to the Public from 7-30 hours to 8-30 hours.

On this date 10 Up Kathiawar Mail will run through to Grant Road Station, instead of to Bombay Central, and No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express will leave Bombay Central at 9-30 a.m. and No. 9 Down Passenger train at 9-45 a.m. Booking for these trains will not commence before 8-30 a.m.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 13th April, 1931.
2840

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th March to 18th April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1931
2724.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of an HONORARY ASSISTANT RADIOLOGIST, on a monthly honorarium of Rs. 150. They will be received on prescribed forms not later than the 27th April, 1931. Applicants should state in their application, which should be accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, the extent of their experience in Radiological and Electro-therapeutic work.

Forms of application and any information regarding the duties of the post in question may be obtained either on personal application or by post from the Office of the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.

Public Notices

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1931, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made upto 30th June, 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April, 1931, to 30th April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1931.
2845

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1931 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1930.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as Directors
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th March to 18th April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2725

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT ANANT ROOSHI OART, BOMBAY, (NEAR BHULESHWAR AND DADYSETH AGIARY LANE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors Bai LADKAVAHU CHATURBHUJ MORARJI, and Mr. JAGJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS, the Trustees appointed by the Court, pursuant to the Judges' Order dated the 12th day of September, 1930, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate at ANANT ROOSHI OART, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 438 square yards or thereabouts (but about 426 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated the 23rd day of December, 1885, mentioned in the Conditions of Sale) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 'C' No. 4505—06 and Street Nos. 6 and 8, bearing Collector's New No. 2969 and Cadastral Survey No. 1751 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of R. G. Kirtikar and others, on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Govind Medhi, on or towards the North by the property of Morarji Keshavji and others and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rooshi Oart, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Trustees and in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to: Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
2742.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1931-32 are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer at Annas 2|- per copy.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th April 1931.
2848

NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Agreement of Betrothal, subsisting hitherto, between Mr. VIMAL LAL PREMCHAND (24) and Miss NIRMALA KILACHAND, (17) entered into, by the late Rao Bahadur KILACHAND DEVCHAND, J.P., the deceased, through Mr. CHHOTALAL KILACHAND, J.P., on Thursday, 5th of Magsar Vad of Samvat year 1973, in Bombay and whereas the said NIRMALA and VIMAL LAL have been treated as betrothed to each other and customary presents have been exchanged and the parties invited to each others' family according to custom of the caste, and whereas I, the undersigned, through relations, and in writings, and through my attorneys, Messrs. LITTLE & CO. requested, to Messrs. NANDLAL TULSIDAS & RAMDAS, sons and executors of the Will of Rao Bahadur KILACHAND DEVCHAND deceased, and Mr. NANDLAL KILACHAND, Manager of the Joint Hindu family of the late Rao Bahadur KILACHAND DEVCHAND, and guardian of the said NIRMALA, to arrange for the marriage of Bai NIRMALA with my son VIMAL LAL, at an early date in the ensuing month of Vaisakh, in Gujrat Patan, as per caste's regulations, but no reply has yet been received.

The course of action contemplated by the undersigned, have been already notified to the parties concerned, and the public are therefore warned against any misrepresentation or misapprehension, in the matter.

Bombay, this dated, 11th day of Chaiter Vad, Samvat, 1987.

PREMCHAND VADILAL SAKALCHAND.
34B, Chowpatty Road,
Ghelabhai Mansion.
2847

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOCULDAS RAMDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a shop-keeper at the time of his death residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort .... Deceased.

(1.) CHELARAM MULCHAND, of Bombay but now of Hyderabad (SIND) Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Advocate and Pleader, residing at Hyderabad (Sind). (2) MULCHAND GHANSHAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, share-broker residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
This 17th day of March, 1931
Mr. TULSIDAS A. KARANI,
Petitioners' Attorney.
2850

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and having its registered office in Keshavji Building, 149 Frere Road, Bombay.

THE BRITISH TRADING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., a private Limited Company and having its Registered Office at Empire Automobiles Building, Queen's Road, Bombay Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 10th day of April, 1931, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the British Trading and Engineering Co. Ltd., a creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers, on the 6th day of May, 1931, and any creditor or contributory of the said company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 14th day of April 1931.
DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
76, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.
2849

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET (BHIMPORA MOHOLLA), KHADAK.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai Gulamhussein vs. Kulsumbai, widow of Gulamhussein Cassum and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's order dated the 9th January, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax Tenure land together with the dwelling house erected there on situate at Doongri Street (Bhimpora Moholla) Khadak admeasuring about 335 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 621, New No. 2885, Old Survey No. 1247, 1/1248, New Survey No. 3152, Cadastral Survey No. 1735, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2984 (2), Street No. 257-284-90, Doongri Street and bounded on the East by Doongri Street, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by the property formerly of Goolam Hussein Tayja and now of Haji Allarkhia Nathoo and on the South by the property of Suhyealli Cassumbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys, for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th May next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF TEAKWOOD AND BABOOLWOOD SCRAP.

Under instructions from the officiating Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 4th May next at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of G.I.P. Railway, Carriage Workshops, Matunga.:—

About 307 tons teakwood scrap of sizes.
About 9½ tons baboolwood scrap.
About 20 tons sawdust wood shavings and chips.
About 120 tons Timber scrap.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY No. 526 of 1929.

Re-BHARMAL TILOKCHAND BHAGNANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Syed Street, formerly doing business as a Broker and speculator in Cotton, Grain and Seeds in his own name at Karachi till 1926 and now unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th June, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2851

Amusements

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL
Fair
AND
AMUSEMENT
Park
Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK
PHADKE'S WAX WORK GRAND
MAHATMA GANDHI'S SETTINGS
New Attractions!
MARSHALL
The Modern Hercules, strongest man in the East. Rs. 500 reward for any person that can perform the same feats. Finest Physical culture display nightly.
New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, Aerial Displays
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DANCING
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS AND BLACKBIRDS SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.
EXHIBIT TO SELL YOUR GOODS

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
FRED THOMSON
in
"THE TWO-GUN MAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
William Boyd
in
THE NIGHT FLYER.
A James Cruz Production.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK:
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' Super Social Picture
"UNDERWORLD"
Directed by: Mr. NAWAL GANDHI
Featuring Miss ZUBEDA & Mr. THOMAS.
And supported by: Mr. RAJA BABOO.
NOTE.
Indian Ladies demand Independence. Will the young generation tolerate it? Do they deserve? Please see this picture and solve the problem.
Daily four Shows: At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2 P. M.

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WAIL FROM LANCASHIRE

Boycott Extension Expected

The "Daily Telegraph" wrote in mail week:—

Great concern is manifested in Lancashire by the prospect of a continuation and even extension of the foreign cloth boycott in India.

Huge stocks of cloth imported from England held by Indian merchants are unsaleaibe on account of the boycott, and there remain great contracts to be fulfilled.

Recently as the result of a long conference in Bombay between Mr. Gandhi and the British and Indian millowners, agreement was reached to co-operate with the merchants for disposing of these stocks.

This arrangement, it is expected, will be followed by a further boycott for the benefit of Indian-made goods.

In Lancashire it is feared that such a policy will have ruinous consequences for a trade which is already very badly hit. A strongly-worded statement on the subject is being sent by the cotton interest to members of Parliament representing textile constituencies.

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi is reported to have promised a deputation of Indian commercial men that when the Round Table Conference is renewed Congress will try to support their case against the clause in the London agreement which forbids discrimination as between British and Indian traders.

"DERELICT AREAS."

"Unless the Government succeeds in clearing up Lancashire's uncertainty regarding her trade relationship with India, there is danger of large populated areas becoming derelict, with all the attendant problems of maintenance."

This grave warning is contained in an official statement issued to-day by Mr. Thomas Ashurst, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, on behalf of that body and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations.

The statement, which was originally submitted by Mr. Johu H. Grey, acting-president of the first mentioned organisation, to a meeting of twenty Lancashire M.P.'s held in London, is now being circulated before further Parliamentary discussion of the India position to the whole seventy members representing Lancashire constituencies. It is also being sent to members of Parliament for constituencies outside Lancashire which are directly interested in the textile export trade of the country.

Concern is expressed that boycotting and picketing, hitherto illegal, are now to be regarded as a legal form of propaganda if peacefully carried out for economic and not political purposes.

THE BORDER LINE.

The border line between what is political and economic boycott is declared to be much too fine for the Indian peoples to distinguisn. It is added that although nominally against all foreign goods, "the boycott has undoubtedly been anti-British rather than anti-foreign, and in its intensity mere anti—Lancashire than anti-British."

The serious decline in British exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year, April 1 to Dec. 31 last, is traced, and one of the worst neatures is found in the fact that the boycott and picketing were supported by individuals who had substantial interests in the Indian textile industries, and who were undoubtedly profiting by this anti-British restriction of trade.

At present over £1,500,000 worth of Lancashire goods are said to be held up in Bengal alone. In addition there are large quantities in Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar, Karachi, Madrasl etc., while thousands of pieces are held in this country by manufacturers and merchants, made against contracts and waiting to be taken up.

During the last few years over 160,000 looms have gone out of the trade of the manufacturers' association of Lancashire alone, and it was doubtful if half of the 720,000 looms operating in Lancashire and the adjoining counties before the war are now working.

GOVERNMENT AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Revelations

The "Morning Post" writes:—

Some startling disclosures as to the methods by which the Government conducted the Indian Round Table Conference have, unwrittingly, been made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., son of the Prime Minister, in a series of letters written to the "Retford Times."

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, it will be remembered, acted as a sort of semi-official liaison officer at the Conference, and had exceptional opportunities of acquiring inside information. We are indebted to the current issue of the "Saturday Review" for the following extracts from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's letters.

The first disclosure is that:

"the Conservative and [illegible] delegates tried during [illegible] persuade the [illegible] Government to [illegible] at once clearly to the Indian delegates that they could hold out no prospect of Dominion Status for India in the near future. In urging this Lord Peel and Lord Reading merely wanted to be honest with the Indians, and not to risk detaining them here on false pretences. But the proceeding they advised would have smashed the Conference and would indeed have made impossible the large concessions to the Indians which Lord Peel and Lord Reading on behalf of their respective parties as well as the Government, announced in the closing stages of the Conference.

The Government had the opposite kind of difficulty with the Indian delegates. The most helpful of them was actually threatening at one time to return to India forthwith if the Prime Minister did not pronounce in favour of Dominion Status for India within a few days of the Conference's opening. He had to be told that any such statement so early would probably wreck the Conference by dragging the Liberals and Conservatives into open opposition before they had been converted to so radical an idea by hook or by crook the Government avoided the danger of a premature disclosure of its plans."

From this extract it is evident that the mind of the Government was made up from the first, and that the profession of holding a completely open mind was a mere fuse to hoodwink the Liberals and Conservatives.

Thus, we learn from the following extract from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's letters that

"The Government resisted this early advice of the Conservatives and Liberals.....because they were determined anyway to grant Indians a considerable measure of responsibility in their Central Government."

"How accurate was (the Government, calculation of what would be the ultimate conclusions of the Conference, and of what policy it would finally be able to announce with the approval of all delegations is illustrated by an interesting fact. The drafting of the Prime Minister's concluding statement of the Government's policy, actually delivered on January 19th, was already in hand before Christmas. The text of the statement was completed during two all-day conferences between the Prime Minister and his principal Government advisers which attended at Chequers on December 27 and 28. This was several days before the Conference itself began to [illegible] consider to all [illegible] important question of [illegible] responsibility the Central Government. It was before the Indians, themselves had stated their idea in detail, before Lord Reading had made his famous speech announcing the Liberal Party's support of the Indian claims and before the Conservatives' definition of their policy. Yet only minor alterations had to be made in the Government's statement as a result of these events following its original drafting. So much for the tactics of the Government."

Thus, it will be realised that the sub-committee of the Conference concerned with Federal Structure was allowed to continue its deliberations for three weeks when the Government had already determined the outcome.

It is not very respectful to the Liberal and Conservative delegates, and it certainly does not say much for the good faith of the Government, that such disclosures as these should be reserved for communication, not to Parliament or to party leaders but to a provincial newspaper.

DRUNK IN CAR THAT HAD BROKEN DOWN.

£50 Penalty And Licence Lost.

When a motor-car is incapable of being driven owing to a mechanical defect, can a man occupying the driving seat be held to be in charge of the vehicle under the terms of the new Road Traffic Act?

This question was answered by Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C. the chairman at the London Sessions when Leslie Bernard Curtis (33), described as an engineer of Cavendish Road, Balham, was found guilty of being under the influence of drink when in charge of a motor-car. He was fined £25, with £25 costs, and his licence was surpended for a year.

Evidence for the prosecution was that Curtis was sitting in his stationary motor-car outside the Balham Hippodrome and was fumbling with the controls. The lights of the car were out, and when a policeman requested Curtis to get out of the vehicle he staggered and showed other signs of drink. It was agreed that the car had to be towed to the police station and towed away again.

Mr. C. J. A. Doughty, defending, suggested that a motor-car which was incapable of being driven was not in any sense dangerous in anybody's hands. Curtis, he said, had pushed the car to the spot where he was arrested. It was also denied that Curtis was under the influence of drink.—"Manchester Guardian"

EXCHANGE BANKS IN INDIA

Last year was a particularly difficult one for banking concerns operating in India, the fall in commodity prices, coupled with political and industrial unrest, having a serious effect on the trade of the country. These conditions, naturally, found reflection in the diminished earning power of the various banks. Two of the latest of these institutions to record smaller profits are the National Bank of India and the Mercantile Bank of India. In the case of the National, the decline is £30,803, or roughly 6 per cent., on the 1929 figure of £511,132, which, in the circumstances, must be considered very satisfactory. The total dividend is maintained at 20 per cent., tax free, the rate distributed for many years past, and £50,000 is again placed to pension fund. There is also transferred to contingencies fund £30,000, as against £60,000 written off property account last year, the forward balance being slightly increased to £278,791.

The Mercantile Bank of India, whose activities extend to China, Malaya, and other far-eastern countries, apart from India, reports a decline in profits of £44,118 to £213,340. A final dividend of 8 per cent. brings the total on the "A," "B," and "C" shares up to the usual 16 per cent. but the transfer to reserve is reduced from £30,000 to £20,000, and the sum written off free-hold premises from £40,000 to £10,000. The forward balance is more than maintained at £136,845.—"Daily Telegraph."

PROPORTIONATE CAPITAL RESERVED FOR BONDHOLDERS

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If Cashed earlier, but not before six months from date of issue actual deposits with interest at 5-1|2 (Five and half) per cent. paid.

Even in case the Bonds are surrendered before six months from date of issue actual deposits with interest at 4-1|2 (Four and half) per cent. are paid after a week's notice.

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2. KHAN SAHAB MD. MAKSUD ALI KHAN, M.L.C., Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Chairman, Education Committee, District Board, Saharanpur.
3. SETH AHMAD BHAI POONJA, President of Imami Ismaili Jamat of the followers of H. H. Sir Aga Khan, G.C.V.O., Proprietor, Amdan Footwear Co., Agra.
4. DR. SATYA PAL, M.B.B.S. Lahore.
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8. B. S. VIDYARTHI, Esqr., F.C.A., F.I.S.A., Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Vidyarthi & Sons, Auditors, Gwalior and Indore States (ex-Officio).

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Possible without

Transfer of Monkey Glands into man's body?

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Prof. Voronoff, Specialist and Expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., (Edin), Berlin, Germany.

"VIRILINE" (for men)

suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, lassitude, Insomnia, loss of appetite and general debility.

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suffering from sterility, Retard development. Apathy, Lassitude, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and Leucorrhoea, are effective specifics for rejuvenation and to create a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. Many women who had become old-looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood.

Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

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A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the Ejaculation praecox.

Prices Rs. 2/8 per Tube sufficient for 30 to 40 applications.

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activated pancreas. Hormon Tablets obtained by a special process out of fresh pancreas. It reduces the excretion of sugar within 1-3 days and causes a decline in all.

METABOLIC DISORDER

all prominent medical men support. Have cured most acute cases of twenty years. Price Rs. 4 per bottle.

Do not waste money on old stock which loses affectivity. Buy directly.

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BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

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THE OATINE CO.,—17, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

A SURE REMEDY FOR TROPICAL THIRST.

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Sir E. Petter Falls—But British Empire Is Still Saved!

O'DWYER TO THE RESCUE OF "GOD'S CHOSEN ENGLISHMEN"

A SAMPLE OF POISONOUS PROPAGANDA OF DIE-HARD PRESS

The fuss made by the British die-hard Press, practicularly by the "Daily Mail" of Lord Rothermere over St. George's bye-election and flashed across the wire by Reuter, considerably amused readers in India. The Rothermerean organ, in its issue of 18th March last, played its game of startling the British readers with the banner head line "Gandhi is Watching St. George's", together with the sub-heading "St. George's May Save the Empire."

Well, the said bye-election has come and gone Sir Ernest Petter, the "prize boy" of the noble Lord, was earnestly battered by Mr. A. Duff Cooper, the official Conservative candidate, in the Empire-saving bout. But the lucky Empire has not yet fallen! It is yet saved for "God's chosen Englishmen", and neither the "half-naked Fakir" nor his "limited adherents" have snatched it away! And Rothermere the Humpty-dumpty have been none the wiser for the sad fall!

Read below the cunning canard, the poisonous propaganda of the "Daily Mail", received by the last mail:—

To-morrow's by-election in the St. George's division of Westminster takes place at the most critical moment in the history of India and perhaps even of the British Empire.

Gandhi, the fanatical dictator, is watching closely the choice of the electors. If they return Sir Ernest Petter they will show him that though the Viceroy is ready to throw over British rights, the British public at any rate has not capitulated, but is determined that India shall not be surrendered but governed.

Every St. George's elector should read again and again the humiliating disclosure which reach "The Daily Mail" yesterday from Sir Michael O'Dwyer, ex-Governor of the Punjab and one of the greatest authorities on India, and is printed below.

He forwarded a letter showing that, in Northern India, there are jeers and abuse in cinemas when the picture of the King appears on the screen and the National Anthem is played.

WOMEN & EX-SERVICE MEN SHOULD REMEMBER.

These are manifestations of the widespread belief that British authority has become undermined by cowardice and weakness—and, in the words of a Moslem, that what was thought to be a lion has turned to be a jackal, and a mangy one at that.

Women with brothers, sons, and friends in India ought to realise that they are an infinitesimal minority of Whites living in the midst of 320,000,000 mostly ignorant and fanatical natives whom Gandhi is deliberately stirring up against us.

Ex-Service men should ask themselves if it is right that British troops should be exposed to the violence and insults of contemptible Indian mobs. French soldiers in Indo-China would not be thus humiliated by their Government.

O'DWAYER'S POISONOUS PROPAGANDA.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter is as follows:

To the Editor of "The Daily Mail".

Sir,—I enclose a letter received by this Indian mail, relating the experiences of a non-official Englishman, long domiciled in Northern India, at a cinema performance where the playing of the National Anthem and the display of his Majesty's picture were received with derision and abuse by the Indian audience.

I should hesitate to suggest publication of this shameful episode were I not assured that similar scenes are of nightly occurrence at the cinemas in Northern India; and it is, I think, right that the British public should know the truth ere it is too late.

The reason for this national humiliation is, as explained by my correspondent's Moslem informant, the general belief—particularly among the Moslem and other minorities—that the British Government has capitulated to Gandhi and the Congress out of fear.

Whatever idealists and sentimentalists may think or say, the East worships strength, especially if combined with justice.

"COWARDLY SURRENDER."

It is the growing belief that we are committed to a cowardly surrender to a Hindu oligarchy—who have never yet proved their capacity to rule, and who are not expected to show justice to the minorities and the masses—that has changed the feelings of the latter—in the towns at least—from admiration and respect to hatred and contempt.

That is the reaction of the average Indian mind to the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations, and the pact, which is being widely claimed here, by those who know nothing of the East, as a "miracle" and a "triumph of common sense."

(Signed MICHAEL F. O'DWYER.

—:o:—

ASHAMED TO BE BRITISH.

The following is the letter to which Sir Michael O'Dwyer refers.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Sir,—The following may perhaps interest you. I have followed the controversy as to whether, in view of the political happenings of the last few months, we should or should not be proud of being British. I do not intend to take sides with anyone, nor do I wish to liken those who do not agree with me to the denizens of the Zoo. I merely propose to relate a little experience of my own.

On the day after Id (the great Moslem festival) I went to a cinema, which was packed with Moslems. As far as I could see I was the only Englishman present. At the end of the performance the King's picture was shown, and the piano struck up with the first bars of the National Anthem. Like one man, the audience shouted and shrieked with derision. From all sides were hurled jeers and filthy abuse in Hindustani.

I was the only one standing up, and, of course, attracted a lot of attention, many people laughing jeeringly and scornfully at me.

Had there been a hole in the ground I would have sunk into it for very shame. I absolutely perspired, and silently cursed the idealist individuals who have brought us to such a humiliating condition.

But what of the insult to the King? How the mighty have fallen! It is hard to believe that our prestige has fallen so low.

I suggest that in order to avoid insult to the King the practice be discontinued in every cinema in India. Nothing could be better from the point of view of Congress propaganda than to exhibit our shame and weakness in this manner.

"FEAR OF CONGRESS".

On my leaving the building a Moslem who had noticed me standing up asked me my nationality. After this exhibition of derision and contempt I felt that to be British was to be a worm. I told him I was—American.

I was too ashamed to tell the truth. Hearing this, he became more communicative, and asked why I had stood up. I told him it was common courtesy among Western people.

In turn I asked him the reason for this most disgraceful exhibition, especially in view of the fact that the Moslems were not supposed to be taking an active part in Congress activities.

He said: "Sahib, you should come one night when the audience is Hindu; that will open your eyes. These English took this country from us, and now, without a fight, in their craven fear, have handed it and us over to the Hindus, presumably as a reward for our non-participation in the Congress. It is a well-known characteristic of the English that they embrace their enemies and kick their friends.

"Besides, what does it matter? Every child knows that the British are in mortal fear of the Congress, and would anyone surrender as the British are now doing if they were not afraid? Could you imagine any other Power doing it—least of all us or the Hindus?

"Why! Gandhi is even now dictating peace terms to the Viceroy! Alas, we backed a loser; what we thought was a lion has turned out to be a jackal, and a mangy one at that."

I have no remark to make, except to say that Britain's cup of humiliation is full, and to ask whether nationality is a saleable commodity, as I am ready to part with mine for a pie (the smallest Indian coin), and it doesn't matter if the coin is bent or mouldy.

A. E. W.

BRITAIN "IN THE DOLDRUMS".

—:o:—

SIR E. PETTER'S CALL FOR ACTION.

St. George's Candidates:—

Sir Ernest W. Petter Ind. Conservative,

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, Conservative.

Last Election: Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Cons., 22,448; Mr. J. G. Butler, Soc., 6,294—Cons. majority 16,154.

Electorate: Men, 20,996: Women, 32,918.

POLLING DAY TO-MORROW.

The first woman to preside at a meeting in the St. George's by-election— Mrs. MacNaughten —made a gathering of Sir Ernest Petter's supporters at Brompton Schools laugh last night when she said that Mr. Baldwin had every Christian virtue except resignation.

Sir Ernest Petter described the country as "lying in the doldrums, unable to do anything unless someone comes to rescue them."

Although Mr. Baldwin would not admit it, he had not got a policy for the farmers of the country. He would tell them that after the Imperial Conference he said that he was prepared to negotiate with the Dominions for reciprocal treatment and that he adopt a policy of the free hand.

"Yes", continued Sir Ernest but the policy of the free hand is only a negative policy. Mr. Baldwin has adopted a negative policy, and you cannot go and preach a negative policy.

"If the Central Office had shown in the past anything like the activity it has shown in this election I should not be here. Mr. Baldwin is the very last man to have any right to complain of my presence here as a candidate."

In reply to a question on the leadership of the Conservative Party, Sir Ernest said: "If you tell me that all the brains of the Conservative Party are under Mr.

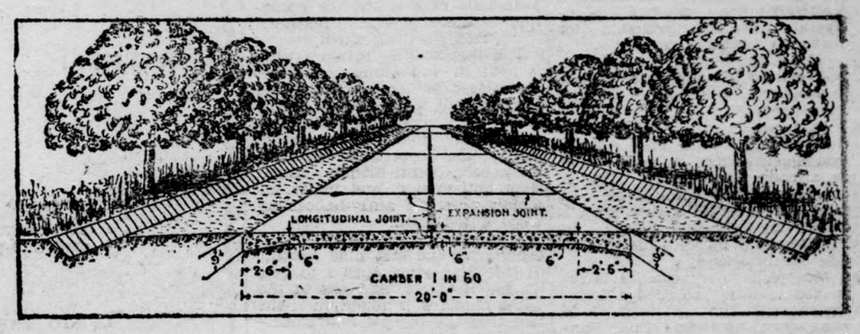
(Continued on page 10.)

THE

BEST ROADS

ARE

CONCRETE ROADS



BECAUSE

1. Concrete pavements are enduring—they become even stronger with age.
2. In rupees, annas and pies as well as in comfort, concrete streets are a profitable investment.
3. Concrete streets are easily kept clean, and brighten up the neighbourhood.
4. For steep grades the concrete pavement has proved its superiority.
5. The lasting beauty and even surface of concrete make it the ideal street pavement.
6. Opening and cuts in concrete pavements are quickly and neatly replaced.
7. Experienced drivers say that the safest pavement in wet weather is concrete.
8. Concrete streets are always smooth and rigid — they invite traffic.
9. Modern traffic demands modern pavements — which means concrete pavement.
10. Concrete resurfacing has solved the problem of the worn-out street.
11. Concrete pavements can be constructed with a minimum of delay and inconvenience.
12. A large, costly repair plant is unnecessary to maintain concrete streets.
13. The cost of concrete pavement is often lower than that of less durable materials.
14. Hot weather does not soften the smooth, even surface of a concrete pavement.
15. The maintenance cost of our concrete streets has been negligible—statement of many city officials.

CONSULT US

when the question of better roads arises, for no road is economically more sound than the concrete road. There is no charge for our services, which include advice, practical assistance and specifications.

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

An organisation for extending and improving the uses of Portland Cement.

Telephone Buildings, Home Street, BOMBAY.

District Offices:—

E-2, Clive Buildings, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Mull Building, Outram Rd., LUCKNOW.

39-A, Jehangir Street, George Town, MADRAS.

41-A-75

MADE FROM PURE INDIAN MATERIALS.

AFGHAN SNOW

Each day your skin is changing. Begin to-day to give your skin the Special AFGHAN SNOW treatment. It needs and see how quickly the whole tone of your complexion will improve and grow smooth, clearer, lovelier.

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Dr. B. N. Desai, L. M. S. (Vadilfalia, Surat)

Without Operation

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At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY

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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

For inquiry or details with certs. send 3ans. Stamps.

WANTED

A [illegible] SECRETARY for Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 150—25—250 (Annual) with fixed T.A. Rs. 50/- per month for first three months. None but those who have influence and previous experience in Insurance and can give adequate security need apply.

THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

P. H. C. C. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the above Tournament will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion, when all those who took part in the Tournament, are requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 21st inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday evening the 15th idem at 5-0 P.M.

The B. I. S. S. "Dumala" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant left Port Said on the evening of the 13th idem.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi Exhibition arranged by the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar will be opened to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala premises, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. Arrangements have been made to meet demands of Swadeshi articles in every branch of requirement.

CAPITOL TALKIE.

The Capitol Talkie House is now equipped with the "Westone" Screen, a Western Electric Patent Screen, made in England and is designed to give a more realistic picture, as well as improvement in sound and which adds to the reproduction of coloured films. The Capitol Talkie House, Bombay is the first and only Talkie House to install this Screen not only in India but in the far East. The screen is permanently fire proof and all should make it a point to visit the Capitol and satisfy themselves as to the marked improvement in perfect talkie reproduction.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It has been decided to hold on the 19th April a general election of the Managing Committee of the Santa Cruz, Village Congress Committee. Desiring candidates are requested to send applications duly signed by the proposer and supporter, both of whom must be members of the body. The form should be duly sent on or before the 15th inst., to Sjt. Chaganlal Yogi, Station Road, Bachraj Jamnalalji Wadi, Santa Cruz. Intending candidates must be already members of the body and habitual Khaddar wearer. The Executive Committee consists of 18 members out of which 12 are elected and the remaining six are co-opted. In case, there are more than 12 applicants the election day will be the 19th inst., for which time and place will be notified hereafter.

FINED Rs. 25 FOR USING WIRELESS SET

Mr. R. D. Char a resident of 11th Road, Khar, was placed before the 1st class City Magistrate, Bandra, on the 13th current, on a charge of having set up wireless receiving apparatus without a license under sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Wireless Inspector, visited the house of the accused and found a wireless receiving set without a license. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

"C" WARD ENROLLS 1,380 CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Honorary Workers Wanted.

The Hon. Secretary writes.—

Over and above the daily programme carried out by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the executives and friends have enrolled 1380 members during the National Week.

To make the import of Foreign Cloth impossible and to make the Boycott successful, honest workers who can serve this committee without expecting any remuneration, are requested to see the Honorary Secretaries at the Committee's Office during 7 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning and 7 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) at night.

"BEAUTY LOTION"

A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2|- only per bottle.

Cash prize of Rs. 500|- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

WHAT D. S. P., THANA, SAID ON THE NIGHT IN QUESTION.

More Breeze In Chirner Case Between Judge And Pleader.

A complaint addressed to the Court by a defence pleader about the "impertinent and insulting" behaviour of a prosecution witness provoked an interesting passage-at-arms at the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Tuesday.

Mr. Dharap, a defence pleader, asked the witness Dagdoo Ramji, as to how many places away he was living from the house of an accused in Chirner and the latter retorted that he was not expected to count the paces from his house to that of the accused.

TOO MUCH DEFERENCE.

Thereupon Counsel drew the attention of the Court to what he called the "impertinent" reply of the witness.

Judge: Just as you have a right to retort, the witness is also right in retorting.

Counsel: It is positively insulting.

Judge: An English witness would have retorted possibly in much worse language. You are too much accustomed to deference and obedience from this class of witnesses.

In his evidence the witness stated that he was living at Chirner and he was present at the forest satyagraha on September 25.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness said that he himself did not recite the song which contained the above verse.

WHOSE QUESTION?

Counsel: Although you did not recite the song yourself you are able to commit to memory the whole of the song which you heard in Chirner on September 25

Judge: Have you heard the song before?

Counsel: That is your question and note mine, Your Honour!

Judge: I want to get an intelligent answer to your question.

Counsel: I object, Sir. I want a reply to my question.

Judge: Your object is to make out that it was the first and the only time that he heard the song.

Counsel: Why should be reminded of previous things?

Judge: He should know what you are driving at.

Witness ultimately replied that he had heard the song several times before and that was why he was able to commit it to memory.

"DECEPTIVE QUESTION."

There was again a wordy duel between Counsel and Judge when the latter remarked to counsel that he was putting a perfectly deceptive question to the witness.

Counsel: What do you mean?

Judge: I mean that you are putting deceptive questions to the witness.

Counsel: You must not mean it.

Judge: You may say whatever you like, but I will not allow you to get distorted replies from the witnesses.

Counsel was heard to remark: All I can say is we are suffering.

Judge: Very well, proceed with the next question.

D. S. P.'S EVIDENCE.

An important witness Mr. H. B. Kidd, formerly District Superintendent of Police, Thana, but now posted at Dharwar was then examined. He said that at about 8-30 p.m. on September 25 he received a telegraphic communication from the Sub-Inspector, Panvel regarding the Chirner affair. He collected about 50 constables from Thana and took them in a motor bus to Panvel. He reached Panvel at midnight and saw Inspector Patil at his own house. Inspector Patil gave him a detailed account of what transpired at Chirner during the Satyagraha in the evening.

ANY TALK?

The Defence Counsel objected to the conversation that took place between the witness and Inspector Patil going in as evidence.

The Judge overruled the objection on the ground it was corroborative to the evidence already led in.

Police Prosecutor: Was there any talk about the orderly of Inspector Patil?

Defence Counsel: This is a leading question.

Judge: If I were the examining party I would have been more direct in putting questions.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

The witness replied that Inspector Patil told him that while coming down the hill he felt very hot and he gave his belt and revolver to his orderly. Witness continuing said that he reached Chirner at 2 o'clock in the morning of September 26. It was pitch dark and he could not proceed with an inquiry. In the village he saw a dead body lying in the street. The village appeared to be deserted. In the morning witness went to the actual scene of the "riot" accompanied by several officers. First of all he found a pool of blood on the path leading to the open maidan.

WOUND IN FOREHEAD.

Witness came upon the dead body of the forest guard. He looked at the body from close quarters and discovered a wound on the forehead.

Police Prosecutor: Could you form your own opinion as to how the wound must have been caused.

The Defence Counsel objected to the question.

Judge: What did the wound look like?

WHAT IT LOOKED LIKE.

Witness: It looked like a round hole, but I am not certain what it could have been made with.

Witness noticed on a second examination that the face of the forest guard was eaten with ants.

MORE DEAD BODIES.

Proceeding witness stated that he saw near the banyan tree the corpse of probably an agrarian and he appeared to have died from a gun shot. Coming to the spot where the disturbance took place witness said the place was strewn with sticks and stones. When witness returned back to Chirner he visited the "chhavdi" where he found some papers used for wrapping cartridges. In the village itself witness saw another dead body which appeared to be that of a barbar. In a house close by another man was found injured in the neck by a gun-shot.

MEETS CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Witness inquired of the injured man if he would go to the Panvel dispensary but he declined to move out. Witness left the injured man and an Inspector was instructed to make inquiries if there were any more injured men in the village. While witness was starting for Panvel after his inquiries he met two Congress volunteers. They said that there were some other injured people in the village and that they wanted to take them to Bombay. Witness took the Congress volunteers in his car and discussed the question of removing the injured to Bombay or to Panvel.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Witness pointed out that there was considerable risk in taking the injured to Bombay, but the latter insisted on their being removed there. Witness agreed to this arrangement provided the names, the nature of the injuries and the statements of the injured were taken down first by the police. Witness then left for Panvel and told Mr. Patil that he thought it would be advisable that he went to Chirner as soon as possible for the purpose of investigations.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, the Defence Counsel.

NO AUTHORITY.

Q: When you had a talk with the Police Inspector Patil on the night of 25th and morning of 26th September, was it in your capacity of a Police officer that you questioned him?—I had no jurisdiction over Colaba District. I had no authority.

Had you any talk with Inspector Patil as to how the mamlatdar was hit?—I do not remember any detail.

Did you ask him any question about it?—Yes.

Did Inspector Patil give an answer?—Yes. He gave an answer.

THAT BELT AND REVOLVER!

Was it in this connection that Inspector Patil said that he handed over the belt and revolver to his orderly?—No not in that connection.

Then how did the conversation turn on this point?—He told it of his own accord.

Did you see the dead body of the Mamlatdar?—No.

Did you meet any medical officer in Chirner that night?—No.

When you saw the wound in the corpse of the round guard how did you find out that it had the shape of a hole?—From its appearance.

DISCUSSED THE MATTER.

Did you mention to anybody around you that you were unable to say whether the wound was a bullet wound or any other wound?—Yes. We discussed the matter.

You say that you saw a pool of blood. How far was this from the place where you found the corpse of the forest guard?—It was about 30 yards.

MAMLATDAR SHOT.

From this did you form an opinion that the place were you found a pool of blood must have been the place where the mamlatdar was shot?—I thought that it was probably the place where the mamlatdar was shot at.

Was it in your power to so arrange that Police Inspector Patil did not take any part in the investigations at Chirner?—It was not within my power.

Generally when there is an accusation made against a public officer in a certain matter you do not ask him to make investigations in the same matter?—If there is any reason to believe or suspect that there was any truth in the accusation he would not be put in charge of the investigations.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES

BULLS SUPPORTING ACTIVE SNHARES

Rather Quiet Feeling

Bombay, April 14.

The Share Market re-opened today with a steady tone. Owing to the support of Bull operators prices of active mill shares hardened. It is said that there is less demand for cloth and some operators are inclined to look upon it as a depressing effect. Such views are not justified looking to the low level of shares. Demand is no demand, in a year of rising prices,

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 14.

Bombay Dyeing 696, 704, 1.
Century 257, 59, 58.
Colaba 108.
Crescent 80.
Fazul 410, 11, 14, 11.
Indore 368.
Madhowji N, 30.
Nagpur 372, 73, 70-10.
New Great 170, 169-6.
Pearl 252, 53, 51.
Simplex 70.
Swadeshi 245, 92.
Burma 453, 56, 53.
Hydro 111-14.
Tram 120-15.
Deff. 18s.
Ord. 26 6, 8, 6, 10, 26.
Bundi 14-12, 14.
Indian 197, 98, 97.
Katni Ord. 178.
Alcock 167.

generally mills are making profits. We have passed through a state of serious trade depression and although one may not look for any big advance, it goes beyond doubt that there is no room for a material decline. Thus under no circumstances we favour short side expect for quick turns after sharp upshoots. In the long run it is a constructive market with a gradual hardening tendency of prices.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 14.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	701-14
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	258- 2
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	370-10
100 Colaba	103- 2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	80- 0
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	411-14
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	125- 0
1000 Hindustan	1.405
100 Indore Malwa	368-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10- 6
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	146- 4
250 Laxmi	985
100 Madhowji	20
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manekji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330- 0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	169- 6
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-0
250 Pearl	251- 4
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1700
250 Simplex	70-0
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	292- 8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1345
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	81- 0
5 Union	3-4- 6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-14
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	197-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Dt.	710-0
100 Katni	178-12
10 Punjab P.	9-10
10 Punjab	9-6
100 Shahabad	156-14

I'SURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15New India	18-0
200-100 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	986-4
1000 Andhra Val.	593-12
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
Tata Hydro	111-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1107-8
1000 Tata Power	460

RAILWAYS.

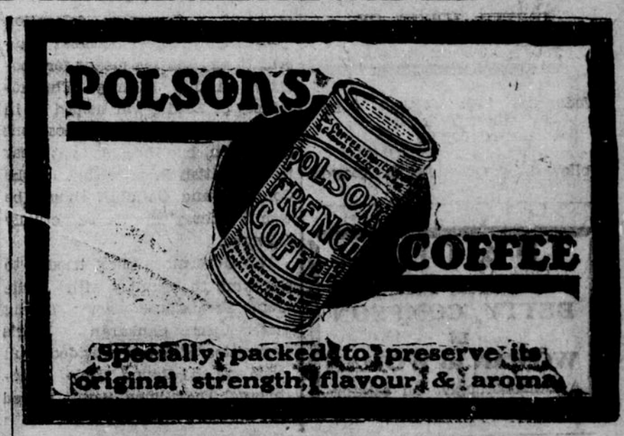
500 Ahm. Prantij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	113-0
100 Central Province	81
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-3
500 Tapti Valley	642-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12.0
10 Shivrajpur	15-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	26

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	189- 6
50 Bom. Telephone	47-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-15- 0
125 Bom. Burma Old	453-12
50 Bom. Burma New	186- 4
100 Indian Bleaching	152- 8
15 Scindia	7-3- 0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-10- 0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-14



SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.

Moncalieri, Stanzani, Trie.
Haresfield, Leo, Rangoon.
Jalarashine, Memoery, Calcutta.
Birkenfels, Voss, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

Chelsea, Lurnes, Marmagoa.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING.

April 14.

Steamer Viceroy of India for London.

Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Jularashini for Karachi.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Coy's Steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Haresfield:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Haresfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalarashni:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's Steamer Jalarashni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Birkenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. Steamer Birkenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 14.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—100 cwts Turmeric R. S. Tata and Co.; 5 cases Isinglass M. E. Goawala and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets D. Yacobzadoh; 4 bales woollen carpets A Azizul'ah; 10 bales Animal skin U. Ebrahim 10 bales Animal skin A. Dadabhai and Co.; 20 bales Animal skin M. Nissim; 8 bales Animal skin K. Lalbhai.

S.S. Dumana for Hull:—2091 cwts. Myrabollams C. Jivanlal & Co.; 3150 cwts. Groundnut oil cakes J. Tronoiro and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—4000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros; 2000 cwts. Linseed S. Nagindas.

S.S. Unicol for New York:—375 cwts. gumkaraya and 500 cwts. Plantago seeds P. E. Bros.; 15 bales Animal skin grindlay and Co.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwts. Groundnuts and 1000 cwts. Linseed K. Dhanchand and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation.

S.S. Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkachi:—200 bales Cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—690 bales Cotton raw T. M. Kaisha: 200 bales Cotton raw G. K. Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 14.

S. S. Kalinga, Agents K. Nixon from Liverpool:—26 cases cotton yarn; 27 cas cotton goods; 20 cas. Preserves; 35 cas. distemper; 20 cases chun; 200 cases machinery; 308 cases E'ware, 1450 cases soap; 100 cases glassware; 66 cases synamos; 45 cases creosote; 25 cases cigarettes; 50 cases Axles; 359 cases loose billets 250 b'dle shuts.

From Manchester 76 cases cotton yarn; 27 cases cotton goods; 32 cases cottons; 75 cases machinery; 255 cases soap; 329 cases clores; 103 drums dyes.

From Port Said:—395 bales cotton 668 tins Asphalt.

S.S. Aquileia Agents M. Ralina from Genoa:—61 cases E'ware; 172 cases Vermouth; 1035 cases A-silk yarn: 122 cases machinery; 288 cases slates; 50 cases spun silk yarn; 256 cks chemicals; 15145 cks loose marble tiles; 1506 cases slates.

From Naples:—50 cases coals; 218 cases A-silk yarn; 150 tins bleaching powder; 50 bls cotton yarn; 114 bales pumice stones.

From Aden:—150 b'dle sabkhar: 70 bags Falah faleh; 400 bas chora.

CONGRESS WORK IN THANA.

Plans To Work Out Constructive Programme.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Apr. 12.

Under the auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committeee, a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held yesterday at 9 p.m. in the Hanuman Vyayam Shala, when Sjt. Shankarrao Deo delivered a lecture on the importance of the Karachi Congress. Sjt. D. M. Damle, the Vice-President of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee occupied the chair.

In the course of his address, Sjt. Deo announced that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee of sixteen persons to tour the province with a view to carrying on the constructive programme of the Congress. It is proposed to enrol one lakh of persons as Congress members and also to collect a fund to work out the Congress programme. Mr. Deo added that he was glad to learn that the local Congress Committee has began the work of picketing of liquor-shops in Thana.

INFANT MARRIAGES.

5 PERSONS FINED.

MYSORE, April 14.

The District Magistrate tried two cases of infant marriages in which the brides were aged five and seven respectively, involving five persons, namely the officiating priest and the male parents of the contracting parties. All were convicted under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 100 each.—A. P.

GRATUITY TO MR. DELVIS.

The question of giving a gratuity of Rs. 22,500 to Mr. R.H.A. Delves, the retired Chief Officer of the Improvements Trust, was hotly debated at the meeting of the Trust Board on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji moved that the gratuity of Rs. 22,500 be paid to Mr. Delves in consideration of his good services.

An amendment saying that the resolution be recorded became the subject of lengthy discussion. Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the amendment, as he was opposed to the payment of gratuity on principle. Besides, he added, the financial condition of the Trust was far from satisfactory.

HIRJI BEHEDIN'S CLAIM.

Mr. Hirji Behedin supporting the original proposition maintained that the gratuity that they were called upon to sanction was the legitimate claim of Mr. Delves.

Opposing the proposition, Mr. M. N. Talpade remarked that the appreciation that they had expressed in a resolution previously passed, was enough to show their gratitude to Mr. Delves. Again the interests of economy demanded that no more money should be spent in gratuities.

MORE SUPPORT.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah was against discrimination but in this particular case, he observed, Mr. Delves was entitled to the gratuity since he had rendered good, faithful and efficient services to the Trust.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supported the original proposition.

The debate on the question was adjourned to Monday next.

A WARD BY-ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the A Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Clock Tower, Bazar Gate Street, to support the candidature of Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas.

BHAVNAGAR CITIZENS' DEMANDS.

AT PUBLIC MEETING.

The Secretary, Bhavnager Praja Mandal writes:

A public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar now residing in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bhavnagar Prajamandal under the presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta in Keshavbagh (Princess Street) today (Wednesday) at 5 P.M. (S. T.) Prominent leaders of the people such as Sjt. G. B. Trivedi, Sjt. Motichand Kapadia and others will address the meeting. All Bhavnagaries are urgently requested to attend and join in its important deliberations. The meeting will pass resolutions congratulating the Maharaja of Bhavnagar on his forthcoming installation on the Gandhi on the 18th instant and will request him to make a public announcement favouring the popular aspirations for constitutional reforms in the State.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays have been fixed for drill of Desh Sevikas. Desh Sevikas intending to learn Lathi, Lajim, etc., are requested to come to China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 7 and 8 a.m (S.T.) on the above mentioned days.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the offices of the Cloth merchants' servant Volunteers' Corps, situated at Champa Galli. All the captains, vice-captains and secretaries of the different volunteers' corps are requested to be present.

SEPARATE OR JOINT ELECTORATES?

Mr. Shaukat Ali Proposes Referendum.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has sent the following press telegram to all newspapers of India.

I beg all Muslim members of the central and provincial legislatures to go to their constituencies and find out whether they stand by separate electorates today or accept unconditional joint electorates on which Mr. Gandhi and the Congress insist. I beg each member to send the results to me to Bombay by the end of this month. I will publish them for general information. This matter is very urgent.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION

Vote For Mr. Mulraj Karsondas

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Where is our good friend, Mr. Issac David of "Goodwill" fame? Is good-will to be propagated through the columns of the "Times of India" only? Or is it to be worked up in every day life? Here is the Gandhi-Irwn Truce. Gandhiji and the Congress are following the terms faithfully; whilst right before our very eyes, the bureaucracy is perpetuating inequities and is observing the Truce in its breach. The most typical instance in point is that of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas. Why should not the Government suspend the operation of the disqualifying clause in his case? Will Mr. David take up the matter? If the Bye-Election does take place, then the "A" Ward must return Mr. Mulraj to the Corporation where he has already proved his usefulness.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1931.

GRATUITOUS ... MISGIVINGS.

Wiseacres of the Anglo-Indian press seem to derive solid satisfaction from the theory that the Congress decision to test the Round Table Conference method means that the Congress is committed to the conclusions of the Conference held in November last. They are inclined to exploit a clause in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which provides for "further discussion" of the scheme for the constitutional government in India discussed at the Round Table Conference." All the issues raised at the first Conference, ranging from the amputation of Burma to the imposition of capitulations (miscalled safeguards), are still open for discussion consistently with the terms of the Delhi Truce. The expression "further discussion" stands for discussion on future occasions and no reasonable man will construe it as an obligation on the part of the Congress to confine its work to the limit of furthering the half-evolved, and sometimes positively chimerical, ideas brought to the surface by the November 'confabulations. Friendly critics of Mahatma Gandhi who accuse him of "surrender" belittle the fact that under the Delhi Truce the Congress has preserved a free hand for negotiations with Britain. Except for the elucidation of certain problems through subcommittees, the Round Table Conference has done nothing; nor could it do anything in the absence of a Congress delegation qualified to express national assent to any scheme meant for operation in this country. The nominees of Lord Irwin helped in formulating academic propositions in London, but they made it clear to the British Premier that the Congress and Gandhiji should be won for the goods to be actually delivered.

The Government first tried to hoodwink the country with the "Joint Free Conference," saying that Sir Sankaran Nair's Committee of Seven provided full scope for the Round Table experiment. The Simon Seven toured incontinently "conferring" with the Central Committee and wallowing in a mushroom undergrowth of provincial committees in order to perfect the method of sympathetic, Indo-British cerebration. Even Liberals, sore over the All-White Commission, could not be humoured into joining that farce, but when it was superseded by the dramatic setting in London, dozens of them trooped round Secretariats all over the country to obtain nomination for London. They went there convoyed by I.C.S., Governors (on sick leave) and mysterious lobbymen, all determined on investing the London Tamasha with the elements of genuineness and finality necessary for an authoritative conference of British and Indian statesmen. The Congress was not there and proceedings opened with echoes of the lathi then practised on Congressmen in India. Seven lakhs of rupees was spent because the British Government, like Jonas Chuzzlewhit ordering his father's funeral, wanted everything "grand" with all that money could buy. In the absence of authentic exponents from the National Congress, the deliberations became comparatively aimless and spurious. They had to ring down the curtain again, convinced at last of the mockery of stage-managed conferences enabling dummies to generalise on India's destiny. It was not a business-like conference but an unwieldy crowd of manufactured representatives, and now that the platform is clear of obstruction, we have to go back to the experiment of a 'bona fide' conference unfettered by the complications of past failures.

The Delhi Pact gives us a clean slate; it is the starting point of straightforward negotiations and the recognition of true credentials; it wipes out the blunders committed by the Government through sponsored factions after the Simon Commission. Neither the spirit nor the letter of the Truce binds the country to the multifarious decisions and voluminous understandings associated with the solemnities at London. To imagine that India is to be faced with certain conclusions as 'fait accompli' is to misconceive the scope of the genuine Conference that is yet to assemble. "Further discussion of the Scheme" does not mean the acceptance of any particular scheme, let alone the prior subordination of our judgment to any system of emasculated sovereignty which with the imposition of jerry-mandering "safeguards" British politicians are anxious to confer on India. As for discriminatory legislation, a Swaraj Government will have plenary powers to safeguard national welfare; it will exercise authority to check harmful aggrandisement whether it is caused by foreigners or nationals. We can imagine certain classes of Indians themselves protesting against "discrimination" in the future economic development of India on equalitarian lines. If the Round Table Conference means business this time, the British Government should expect a thorough discussion of the fundamentals, 'de novo,' prepared to recognise that responsible government is a healthy organic function which cannot be mutilated in parts without killing the whole.

THE DAMOCLES' SWORD.

At the annual meeting of the Upper India Journalists' Association held at Delhi on Saturday last, Mr. K. C. Roy emphasised in his presidential address two important points, one pleasant, the other distinctly unpleasant. Indian journalism, he said, had a bright future before it but there were difficulties in the way of journalists in India "which were peculiar and unknown in other countries". How peculiar and onerous are the conditions under which the Nationalist Press has to work is evidenced in the armoury of repressive legislation the bureaucracy has created in its attempt to stifle independent and fearless criticism. To the weapons it already possessed, it had, during the Civil Disobedience campaign, added a still more mighty one, the Press Ordinance, and although this has lapsed as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin truce, it possesses in the latest Ordinance to prohibit criticism of Foreign Powers a comprehensive one whose scope remains undefined and which can be used in a most vexatious manner. The Nationalist Press justifiably complains that the dice are always loaded against it, that criticism which in free countries is regarded as just, if unpalatably frank, is looked upon by the bureaucracy as 'sedition' and that a journalist arraigned under Section 124A must but await a verdict against him, so bizarre are the interpretations of that Section and so vague its phraseology. There can be no real freedom of the Press in India until the penal laws operating against it, laws which Mr. K. C. Roy characterised as "stiff", are repealed Nobody wants license of the Press but in this country instead of the liberty of the Press being safeguarded, the bureaucracy enjoys a license in stifling unpalatable criticism of its policy and acts which a free country would not for a moment allow to its administrators.

Mr. Roy paid a just tribute to Indian journalists "for having set high ideals before them" and assured them that the future contained bright prospects for them. Whatever the future may have in store for Indian journalists, at present their economic status is hardly one that can be envied. A large majority of them join the the profession more as a mission than as a career. But experience has shown that if the Nationalist Press is to wield the power for good that it should, it must be freed from the needless financial difficulties that it has to face. The task of journalists would be easier if Indian businessmen were to offer to the Nationalist Press greater support than they do at present They expect it to rally to their support in championing their claim for being allowed to develop unfettered the economic resources of the country, they shower praise upon it for advocating industrial and political freedom but curiously they often fight shy of giving their advertisements to it so that many a Nationalist journal finds that it has, after years of public service, secured only a doubtful financial stability.

GROTESQUE SUGGESTION.

The "Evening News of India" makes the grotesque and mischievous suggestion that because the U.P. Government have appointed a committee of their own to inquire into the Cawnpore disturbances, the committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee should "call off their own inquiry." Why is the journal so nervous about a Congress inquiry into the tragic episode? The Committee appointed by the U.P. Government is over-weighted with officials and can hardly be called one which inspires public confidence. The proper course for the Government of the United Provinces was to institute a committee under the chairmanship of a distinguished non-official and invite the Congress to nominate its representatives on it. The appointment of an official inquiry was, in fact, a belated move. The Congress Working Committee promptly set up a public inquiry and the composition of its committee has secured public approval. There is no reason why it should suspend its inquiry simply because an official committee is now appointed.

Trifles.

I am afraid I must correct an injustice, done inadvertently, of course, by "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail". My confrere suggests that Malik Ferozkhan Noon and Sir Md. Iqbal are Mr. Shaukat Ali's "cronies."

The fact of the matter, however, is that Mr. Shaukat Ali is the crony of Mr. Noon, Sir Md. Iqbal and a few others.

* * * * *

Talking of Shaukat Ali, I find the "Times of India" saying "In his speech and interview in Bombay on Sunday Mr. Shaukat Ali was unnecessarily belligerent".

A few years ago Mr. Shaukat Ali used to be awarded more vigorous adjectives and in positively generous profusion. But the "Times of India" is not exactly guilty of short memory. The speeches of the pre-metamorphosed Shaukat Ali dealt with another subject and a very different one.

* * * * *

I congratulate the Government of Sir George Lambert, I.C.S., on the Commission they have appointed to inquire into the communal out-break at Cawnpore. Considering all the circumstances and specially the fact that there is the danger of the I.C.S. District Magistrate's conduct being scrutinised into the choice of Commissioners is eminently happy.

* * * * *

It is so, at least with regard to 3 of the 4 members. Messrs. Keane and Moss King are I.C.S., men and well-known; while Mr. Dave, although not exactly well-known, himself, bears as a compensative feature, the well-known prefix "Rai Bahadur." I think, we should look forward to their report or rather reports—I had forgotten Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan—with interest.

* * * * *

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned owing to the illness of the Premier Mr. Hamaguchi, which shows how backward the Japanese are.

They ought to learn a thing or two from India. Here we follow the more "excellent way." When the head of a Government falls ill the Cabinet does not go out with him. On the other hand, if there happens to be an otherwise outgoing member he is promptly persuaded to come in.

* * * * *

I greatly admire—but first let me enter a caveat of protest, on behalf of Mr. Shaukat Ali. The charge in Tuesday's "Evening News" of "excitement and indiscreet talk" is sheer and utter rubbish.

* * * * *

Yes, as I was saying, I greatly admire our contemporary's pretty little effort on Tuesday evening. It is a sort of cross-country run in one single breath, covering tracts widely apart from each other. Thus starting from "Bombay's Peace", it immediately rounds the Shaukat Ali corner and jumps on the "war mentality" of which Mr. Nariman spoke. Thereafter it is a straight run to the end—the Truce, which must not mean only temporary peace.

* * * * *

You will, of course, have no difficulty in appreciating the desire of the "Evening News" that the Truce should lull the people into comfortable deception. But you may ask what apparent connection there is between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Nariman's reference to the "War Mentality" 'vis-a-vis' Government. There is none. And in the void lies not only the magnificent feat of our contemporary but also its—mischief.

"?"

* * * * *

"I will go down on my bended knees before every Mussalman leader and entreat him to help me in the matter of communal unity."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

"I will fight single-handed against even one hundred thousand Gandhis ranged against me."

—Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Like the famous knight of La Mancha, the "Love Lane" Maulana is tilting his lance at imaginary windmills.

* * * * *

Mr. Shaukat Ali may fret and fume against Gandhiji, but nobody is a greater disciple of Mahatma than he is. Just imagine him delivering his Philippis against Gandhiji at Chhota Kabrastan sitting on a chair on the dais. This is a peculiarly Gandhian way of addressing an audience. I will not be surprised if Mr. Shaukat Ali addresses his next meeting at Northbrook Gardens sitting and plying the takli!

* * * * *

According to Mr. R. P. Masani, taxes were considered as the wages of administration in ancient India. Even now, the conception is the same. But, as the Americans put it, we "pay the damages" of the administration!

* * * * *

The Law and Procedure Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has declared a war on newspaper advertisements of tipster's tips. I fear, it will throw cold water on Bori Bunder's nascent enthusiasm for the "Country breds."

* * * * *

Prince Bismarck, who was noted for an even temper, was taken ill and a physician was summoned. Pressed with searching questions, Bismarck gave surly reticent replies.

"How can I prescribe for you unless I know your symptoms?" the physician protested.

"Why do you have to ask me such damned personal questions?" stormed Bismarck.

"What you need," returned the physician, preparing to depart, "is a horse doctor. He doesn't ask his patients any questions."

LORD IRWIN AND INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE.

A SELF-COMPLACENT VIEW.

(BY PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The farewell speech which Lord Irwin delivered at the time of the opening of the last session of the Chamber of Princes is significant in many ways and deserves consideration at the hands of all well-wishers of this country. Lord Irwin correctly depicted the situation to the Princes when he said: "You stand at the parting of the ways and the road to which your deliberations in London have guided you is, I believe, the road which will best promote your interests and those of your subjects and of India. It means, as we all recognise, a departure from a tradition which has lasted for 100 years." This is, no doubt, very thoughtful advice.

IDEAL OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

But what we expected from Lord Irwin was that he would advise the Indian Princes to follow the gracious example of His Majesty who through the Secretary of state for India on 20th August 1917 declared that responsible government was the goal of British Indian administration. Nearly 14 years have elapsed since then and not a single Prince including those who "boss the show" at the Chamber of Princes has declared in an unequivocal manner his acceptance of this ideal. Responsible Government is not incompatible with constitutional monarchy. The illustrious example of Great Britain would show that constitutional monarchy is respected in the British Commonwealth of Nations with responsible government functioning in Great Britain and in self-governing Dominions under this Empire. It is equally amazing that not a single Viceroy since that time has courageously advised the Indian Princes to adopt responsible government as the ideal of their administrations. Why the Viceroys and the Secretaries of State for that matter feel so exceedingly nervous in tendering this plain advice to the Indian Princes it is difficult to understand. The Princes are openly accusing the Paramount Power of violations of their treaty rights, claiming internal sovereignty and demanding the retention of their position as friends and allies of the Paramount Power.

A VITAL QUESTION.

But not a single Governor-General has thought it necessary to awaken these Princes to the several treaty obligations which they are bound to fulfil. The reform proposals from 1917 onwards are based upon devolution of powers, based on the recognised principle of bringing about progressive realisation of responsible government in India. The control by Parliament and by the Secretary of State and by the bureaucratic Government of India of to-day is to be entrusted to and is to devolve on the British Indian people. The Indian Princes are chafing under the control of the Political Department. They are claiming higher privileges and independent sovereign rights within the limits of the States at this juncture because the British Government is considering the reform proposals. But has any British official, whether a Governor-General or even any British statesman, ever asked these autocratic Princes whether they are in their turn willing to submit to popular control in their States, whether they would surrender autocratic powers, confer responsible government on their people and undertake to rule as constitutional monarchs? We have, however, to remark with poignant regret the reticence of the British officers and British statesmen in this respect.

UNDESERVED COMPLIMENTS.

The complimentary remarks about the Princes which His Excellency expressed on this occasion were very inopportune. His Excellency observed: "You have had every opportunity of achieving the ancient Hindu ideal of kingship. Success in that achievement has varied with the individuality of different rulers. But I am glad to testify both from my own observation and from the evidence of those who are qualified to judge that there has, in the main, been a steady improvement in the standards of administration in your States." His Excellency once made an inquiry as to whether there were representative institutions in the States, whether the State services were properly recruited and regulated, whether there was an independent judiciary and whether the civil list was fixed and limited. If His Excellency had published the result of this inquiry it would have proved beyond any shadow of doubt as to whether there has been a steady improvement in the efficiency of the administrations in the six hundred and odd Indian States. On the other hand, we are credibly informed that very few Darbars have taken the trouble to answer these queries at all. Those who forwarded their replies have taken pretty good care to whitewash the state of affairs existing in their territories. And if such replies had been published their hollowness would have been exposed by free criticism in the Press. It is dangerous to base any conclusions on these 'ex-parte' replies.

THE ANCIENT HINDU IDEAL.

If there has been any advance in the standards of administration in the States may we ask His Excellency as to whom the credit is due? Is it not due to the pressure brought to bear upon them by their surroundings and, as rightly observed by the Butler Committee, by the pressure of the Paramount Power? How many of these Princes have "suo moto', improved their administrations? The ancient Hindu ideal as laid down by Shri Ram, in the well-known verse of Uttar Ram Charita, was "to abandon friendship, dear relations, pleasures or, in short, even the wife to propitiate the subjects." How many Indian Princes can dare to say that they have placed this ancient Hindu ideal of kingship before their eyes and are trying to live after the same? The etymological meaning of the word 'Raja' which means a Prince, is "one who keeps his people contented." May one ask Lord Irwin whether he inquired during the last five years of his regime of the people of the States, if they were contented and happy?

DEFENCE OF VICEREGAL VISITS.

His Excellency in this speech of his has tried to reply to the criticism that is levelled against the Viceregal visits to the States which are nothing short of pure waste of the money collected by the Princes from the toiling rayats of the States. His Excellency stated that he had utilised these visits in having heart-to-heart talks with the Princes and with their officials. But we will respectfully question whether the autocratic rulers and their officials can ever claim to represent the people of their States. His Excellency has not stated that he gave any opportunity to the people of the States to place their views before him during such visits. The Viceroy or any of his predecessors has never summoned the representatives of the State subjects to see the august visitor during these visits which as a matter of fact were enjoyed at the expense of the States' people. Did His Excellency even go 'incognito' in any of these States or did he ever mix amongst the people of these States?

OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

A Viceroy or a Governor is taken to the States for show only like the prize-boy of a classroom and he is shown all that is attractive in a State. But do these exalted personages ever care to know the other side of the shield? Does His Excellency believe that the officers of an autocratic ruler who are merely his creatures and who only echo 'their master's voice' can ever muster courage or these ceremonial occasions to disclose the vagaries and the abuses of the administration in the State to any such guest of their master? Did His Excellency ever attempt to have a heart to heart talk with the leaders of the people? Did he examine the amount which his host was spending on his privy purse? Did he ever try to ascertain as to whether there was an independent audit or any control over the privy purse of those at whose expense the Viceroy enjoys the hospitality offered by the ruler? Have the dumb and distressed people of the States any power to control an autocratic ruler in his unlimited expenditure? His Excellency refers to the evidence of those who are qualified to judge for the compliments which he has paid to the Princes. Would he enlighten us whether these persons are the political officers or the political week-enders or the holiday globe-trotters? He enumerates the advantages derived from these visits. In his opinion these advantages add to the knowledge, interests and comfort of the Viceroys.

NO REAL TOUCH.

His Excellency graphically observes: "And last but not least who can claim to know India and India's wonderful history who has not travelled widely in the States and seen the age old monuments of ancient India, the Buddhist temples, the deserted villages of vanished kingdoms, the fortresses famous for stories of Rajputs, Moghul and Maharatha courage and chivalry and the forts

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Down With The "Safeguards".

"Liberal Left-Winger", whose letter condemning Sjt. P. C. Sethna's defence of the R. T. C. safeguards we published yesterday, has had little difficulty in exposing the hollowness of that defence. It is amazing indeed that Sjt. Phiroze did not oppose the so-called safeguards at the very outset, though desired by the Bombay Liberals in a cable and did not even mention the cable to the Conference. It is untenable for Sjt. Phiroze to take shelter behind the Nehru Report in support of equal rights to the British. For in the first place, as pointed out by "Liberal Left-Winger," "it is doubtful political honesty to seek shelter under this report on one issue when the fundamental ground plan of the Report is not allowed to hold the field". Secondly, the Report conferred upon Britisher Traders in India the citizenship of India subject to the proviso: "No person who is a citizen of a foreign country can be a citizen of the Commonwealth unless he renounces the citizenship of such foreign country in the manner prescribed by law." British traders in India cannot have it both ways.

"Firm Hand" For N. W. F. P.

It appears that the N. W. F. Province is in for trouble. It has evidently been decided that the Pathan has yet to pay for the audacity of entertaining aspirations to freedom. This perhaps explains why the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore is again on the war path. It demands the application of the "firm hand", in other words naked and unabashed repression of the type that the Frontier Pathan has suffered for months during the Satyagraha campaign. This is not all. The Afridi must also be attended to. For, "British prestige on the Frontier", complains the Lahore journal," suffered a severe blow as a result of the Afridi incursion into Peshawar last year and the dilatory and half-hearted tactics employed by the authorities to cope with a situation unprecedented in history." For the purpose, therefore, of restoring the "healthy respect for British arms and British authority" which "the tribesman invariably had", the "Civil and Military Gazette" suggests the urgent need of energetic action.

A Suggestion To Shaukat Ali.

With the experience of the past before us, it is not difficult to conclude how the Afridi will be taught the salutary lessons. But Anglo-Indian journals and those for whom they speak do not regard any price in money—to be paid by Indians—as too great for the vindication not so much of justice and peace as of "British prestige" and "British authority". Here is something for Mr. Shaukat Ali and his friends to think over. They belch fire and smoke at Gandhiji and the Congress out of sheer sympathy for the poor Muslims. Do they owe any obligation to the poor Muslim, who will have to foot the bill, along with the Hindu, of bombs punitive expeditions and military police, to the Afridi and to the Frontier Pathan for whom they profess both sympathy and admiration? Will they devote at least a portion of their enthusiasm to secure justice for the Pathans? Or are they much too busy otherwise?"

Spain For Democracy.

When the last armed revolt in Spain failed, the leaders declared the failure to be temporary. The Municipal elections which have just returned an overwhelming majority for Republicans and Socialists bear out the claim. This is not surprising. The present troubles are a legacy of the late Primo de Rivera. He sowed the wind and King Alfonso is reaping the whirlwind. But it is doubtful if the King would be blown out of Spain. He has been accommodating enough to toe the line to the late Dictator. It is not impossible for him to compromise with the sentiments of his people and accept democracy. For, the protest apparently is not so much against a King as against an undiluted autocracy. Alfonso can yet save his throne by agreeing to constitutional monarchy.

Snapping Its Fingers

The "Saturday Review" in mail week is extremely annoyed that the MacDonald Government are still in office. It says: "The duty of the Opposition is to turn the Government out, which we venture to think it would have done long ago had it devoted as much energy to that as it has wasted on internal feuds" and the journal exclaims: "We call out for one hour, not of Pitt or Disraeli, but of George Younger. That incomparable strategist would have seen to it that the Conservative Party did not dissipate its strength in internal feuds but marched against the enemy that was in front." But while the Tories have lost this "incomparable strategist", official Labour has scured one—at a price—in Mr. Lloyd George. And under his guidance and sweet pleasure the MacDonald Government continue to be in the saddle.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS STAND BY JOINT ELECTORATES

Refuse To Be Bullied By Communalists.

(Continued from page 1.)

tims of landlords, capitalists and title-hunters. Mr. Brelvi therefore, earnestly appealed to his Muslim brethren and sisters not to be misled by such people. The Congress Muslims wanted to establish the Swaraj of the poor and were prepared, if necessary, to renew the struggle for it and make every sacrifice. They did not want the Swaraj of Sir Mahomed Shafi, Raja of Salempur and Seth Abdullah Haroon and their hangers-on in which the latter alone would benefit at the cost of poor Muslims. The Nationalist Muslims had, therefore, made up their mind that, in no circumstance, would they accept separate electorates and even if Gandhiji was inclined towards them they would stoutly oppose him. In fact, some of his Hindu friends, eminent Congress leaders, had told him that if Muslims wanted separate electorates the latter should be given to them. He had always replied to them it would be disastrous to do so: firstly because separate electorates by fomenting and perpetuating communal strife and thereby weakening workers and peasants and strengthening the hands of landlords and capitalists would prevent the establishment of the poor man's Swaraj which the Congress wanted and, secondly, Muslims being the poorer community, would be the greatest suffer thereby.

In conclusion Mr. Brelvi in proof of the fact that the Congress always sought the good of the poor drew attention to the fact that during the Bhendi Bazaar firing it was the Congress, its workers and volunteers, who had rushed to the assistance of the Muslims.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AND TROUBLE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla addressing the meeting recalled his speech in the same Hall two years ago when the Nationalist Muslims started their propaganda in favour of the Nehru Report. He reminded the audience that his friend Mr. Shaukat Ali was present on that occasion and there was lot of trouble. Though Mr. Shaukat Ali was not present in flesh now he had done much to be present in spirit.

TRIBUTE TO BRAVE PATHAN.

Mr. Chagla then paid his tribute to the brave Pathan who shed his blood in a great and noble cause. He referred to the hooliganism at the Dongri meeting and reminding the audience of the old saying that "Blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church" said that he was sure that the blood of that innocent Pathan would cement deeply the relations of all the communities, and help the cause of a common constitution for India, a constitution not for one community or another but for the good of India as a whole and for all the communities in this country.

NOT TO BE INTIMIDATED BY HOOLIGANS.

Continuing Mr. Chagla observed "I will only add a few words about this hooliganism. Under no circumstances are we going to be intimidated by them. Whatever they may do we have resolved to carry on our propaganda in support of the policy which we think is in the best interests of the Muslims and which we think ought to be adopted. There was a time when thinking that the Civil Disobedience movement was going on and people were calmly facing lathi blows these persons, cowards and bullies as they were, tried to break up our meeting, nut I wish to say that we will see to it that those who come to our meetings are properly protected and I defy those who did so to come and to do so."

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chagla then put a straight question to the Government of Bombay on whose destinies Sir Ernest Hotson was now to preside, "What were they going to do in the matter? So far the murderer had not been traced and Mr. Chagla asked if the Government was going to side with the law abiding citizens or to connive at the hooliganism simply because it was by those who supported the Government. The Congress also did break laws but it was for a noble cause but here were persons who were in broad daylight indulging in dastardly hooliganism and Mr. Chagla asked what was going to be the attitude of the Government.

WILL SHAUKAT ALI ANSWER?

Mr. Chagla wanted to put a question to Mr. Shaukat Ali also. He said they were all ashamed of what happened at Cawnpore not as Hindus or Muslims but because Indian lives were lost. He asked Mr. Shaukat Ali if the sort of speech that he made and the interview that he gave to the "Times of India" were the things which would prevent riots in future or they were things which would excite communal frenzy. "Does he want India to be a seething mass of passions or does he want communal unity? If he was in earnest I appeal to him to see that his followers are kept in check and that people are allowed to discuss freely and without any obstruction" added Mr. Chagla.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

Coming to the question of the position of Muslims in the future Constitution of India, Mr. Chagla said that they all agreed on one point that in any future constitution one point must be conceded to every community and it was that it should have its cultural autonomy. Muslims, religion, education and culture must be preserved, but when he said everything because whatever remained was only a matter of details: "We Nationalist Muslims are determined that we shall not permit the future constitution of India to be merely a reproduction of what is happening in India, viz., communal and sectarian jealousy fighting and squabbles" added Mr. Chagla.

AN IMPOSSIBLE GULF.

The speaker further observed that that was the real difference and that explained their differences regarding separate and joint electorates. He added that there was an impassible gulf between Mr. Shaukat Ali and the Nationalist Muslims and that gulf could not be bridged over. "We shall never cross that gulf. Mr. Shaukat Ali is welcome to come and discuss with us the details, but not the principle.

JOINT ELECTORATES—A NECESSITY.

Mr. Chagla added that in the interests of Muslims joint electorates were essential as it was a strong weapon in the hands of a minority to protect itself while insistence on separate electorates was nothing short of committing suicide for a minority.

The speaker then explained how helpless would be the condition of Bombay Muslims when Sind would be separated from Bombay and similarly in the Central Legislature.

A MYTH.

Mr. Chagla then pointed out two special features of Islam, viz. its democratic conception and its martial history. He failed to understand how any one professing that religion could fight for a cause which was intended to divide people in separate watertight compartments. "Islam has to its credit wonderful annals and glory is writ large on every page of its history and yet we have Muslims who tell us that if India was free Muslims would be overridden by the Hindus. I say that for any Muslim to say that is a most cowardly thing to suggest. I feel certain that the country will not be able to remain free even for a week if the Hindus tried to tyrannize over the Musalmans, added Mr. Chagla.

THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

The speaker then proceeded to show what the Muslims should expect if they wanted an alliance with the Government rather than their own countrymen. Alluding to the appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson to the Governorship of Bombay Mr. Chag'a said that it was a deliberate insult to Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah and added that Sir Gulam Husein must have been feeling like Cardinal Wolsey and saying to himself: "If I had served the country as well as I served this Government I would not have been in this sorry plight".

"If I had to choose between the tyranny of the Hindus and the invidious and insulting patronage of the Government I will any day choose in favour of the tyranny of the Hindus because I can fight against that tyranny and win back my right" declared Mr. Chagla amidst applause.

In conclusion he said that Mahatma Gandhi was going to London as the sole representative of India so far as the Congress view was concerned. There would be Nationalist Muslims and probably communalists also. The Nationalist Muslims were presenting a solution which also solved the Indian problem. He is for Britain to choose between the two views. If Britain chose to stand by the communalists she would be responsible for all the unhappiness that will follow.

DON'T FALL PREY TO "RELIGION IN DANGER."

Mr. Mohamed Ali observed that the interests of 95 per cent. of the Indians were exactly the same and he failed to see way for the five per cent. the whole country should suffer. He warned he Muslims not to fall prey to the cry "religion in danger". The time for religious or communal fights had gone. In future there would be fights between capitalists and workers, between the zamindars and the peasants and there was great likelihood of agrarian revolts. He asked both Hindus and Muslims not to waste their energy in internecine fights but to preserve it for fighting other battles that were ahead. The great question before Indians was to solve the problem of bread for her starving millions and in solving that both Hindus and Muslims had an equal interest. He therefore exhorted them to unite and live in peace.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS MUST SINK THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Mrs. Sayani observed that India would not be able to attain Swaraj unless Hindus and Muslims sunk their differences and stood together. India had much work to do but she had not been able to do it because Hindus and Muslims had been wasting their time in internal fighting. She also favoured joint electorates because then only India would become a Nation.

She appealed to the Muslim women to take a part in the struggle for freedom and said that in the future constitution of the country women's rights must be preserved.

MUSLIMS HAVE NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF.

Mr. Mohiyoodin Kasuri referred to the charge of Muslim communalists against the Congress that they were not non-violent against the Musalmans and exhorted the Hindus to refute that charge by remaining absolutely non-violent in the face of gravest provocation. He cited the Egyptian example and explained how communal differences could be solved if both communities acted in a broad-minded manner and put trust in each other. He felt that with adult suffrage and an assurance that there would be no interference in the personal laws of any community. Muslims would have nothing to be afraid of.

Khwaja Bahauddin also exhorted the audience to beware of false and misleading propaganda and to preserve peace.

PUT FAITH IN GANDHIJI.

Seth Abdulla of the Vile-parle Satyagraha Chawni recalled his twelve years' associations with Gandhiji and appealed to Muslims to put faith in him.

Mr. Gangaprasad also addressed the meeting.

In conclusion Mr. S. A. Brelvi appealed to the audience to attend the Muslim Nationalist's Conference at Lucknow in large numbers.

"GET READY FOR STERNER FIGHT."

—:o:—

Message Of Karachi Congress

SIND MERCHANTS' PLEDGE

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, April 14.

Mirpurkhas, the headquarters of Tharparkar, the best organised district in Sind, was visited by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram yesterday. Twenty-eight Congress Committees have been organised in this District and several parties of volunteers are touring the villages on foot, to carry out new constructive programme.

A deputation of foreign cloth merchants of Mirpurkhas saw Sjt. Jairamdas. They said that whereas in so many other centres merchants have clandestinely carried on their trade, they had stood faithfully by the Congress and respected their pledged word with the result that throughout the whole district all cloth had remained sealed since December last. They requested Sjt. Jairamdas for permission to sell out the existing stocks, solemnly promising to close business for ever, after the existing stocks were sold out.

Sjt. Jairamdas explained that in view of the definite mandate from the Congress, it was not open to any Congress Committee or worker to give such permission. He suggested that the citizens should raise funds to purchase stocks of poorer merchants at half-prices and make holi of them thus giving relief to needy merchants.

HIS THREE MESSAGES.

Sjt. Jairamdas addressed a largely attended public meeting in observance of Jallianwala Bagh Day. He gave to the people three messages of Karachi Congress. One that war had not yet been definitely called off, only temporary truce had been declared. The nation must use the interval to organise and discipline itself. New energies generated needed stricter discipline and better preparation for the coming struggle. Second message was that the programme of boycott of foreign cloth and intoxicants must be carried on more intensively than before and people made to understand that Swaraj or no Swaraj, foreign cloth must disappear for Indian masses for ever.

Third message was contained in the long resolution of 20 points explaining the meaning of Swaraj.

Sjt. Jairamdas, in conclusion, appealed to men and women to get ready for sterner fight and greater sacrifices.

NICARAGUAN TROUBLE AGAIN

—:o:—

Rival Forces In Open Battle

AMERICAN DETACHMENT'S TRAGIC END

LONDON, April 13.

Balbao.—Serious disturbances have occurred in Nicaragua.

Following killing, in an encounter between the native guards and the insurgents and Captain of the United States Marines, the latter were beleaguered on the East Coast and they urgently requested Washington to give immediate naval protection.

Consequently, the United States patrol boat "Asheville" left Cristobal with 75 marines and reinforcements and light cruiser Memphis was ordered to proceed at full speed from Guantanamo with landing force of 250 to Puerto Cabezas where, an unconfirmed report says, several United States marines and a number of Americans have been killed in battle with insurgents who have captured a train.—Reuter.

IN OPEN BATTLE

—:o:—

American Detachment Massacred

LONDON, April 13.

New York.—Further details of the disturbances in Nicaragua show that three United States marine officers and the entire patrol of native guards were wiped out yesterday in a desperate hand to hand encounter with the insurgents near Puerto Cabezas where the insurgents killed a number of natives employed by the steamship company. The American detachment fought the rebels until its ammunition gave out when it was mercilessly massacred.—Reuter.

LORD AND LADY IRWIN LEAVE DELHI.

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Lord and Lady Irwin had a magnificent send-off from the Imperial Capital this evening, when they left for Bombay 'en route' to England. A large and distinguished gathering collected in the throne Room of the Viceroy's House.

Their Excellencies entered the Viceregal car amidst cheers drove to the station amidst cries of goodbye and good-luck along the route.—A. P.

NO BUSINESS IN LIQUOR.

RESULT OF PROPAGANDA.

MYSORE, April 13.

Owing to the paucity of bidders due to the anti-drink propaganda the annual excise auctions advertised by the Deputy Commissioner at Thirthalli resulted in no busness being transacted, says a local paper. The authorities are now contemplating inviting sealed tenders.

Mr. C. G. Heathcote, Superintendent of Champion Reef Mines has been declared elected to the Mysore Representative Assembly by the Gold Fields Mining Board vice Colonel C. N. Keith resigned.—A. P.

EUROPEANS CO-OPERATIVE COLONISATION SCHEME.

KARACHI, April 14.

A largely attended meeting of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans of Karachi last night Mr. E. L. Thurley presiding resolved to support Mr. McCluskie's Cooperative Colonisation Scheme. Those present enrolled themselves as members of the Colonisation Society of India Limited. The meeting also resolved to ask the Government to grant land for the society and authorised Mr. McCluskie to negotiate in the matter.—A. P.

AVARI'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, April 13.

The condition of General Avari in the Mental Hospital is said to be serious. He has become extremely weak and it is stated that he spits blood. His condition therefore gives cause for anxiety. His hunger-strike continues.

TRUCE IN ACTION.

What They Do In Sind

HYDERABAD, April 14.

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is understood that in violation of the terms of truce four inhabitants of Mithi in Tharaparka District are still under orders of security. In September last during the Council elections messrs. Tejamal, Tolaram, Javesmal and Lacchiram were made to give security for periods varying from one to two years and amounts varying from Rs. 500 to 3000.

They were charged with having participated in the boycott of Council elections and were made to sign a bond that they would not take part in or help the Congress movement, or do picketing. Obviously in view of the truce, all these security and surety bonds should be cancelled.

PURSE TO NARIMAN.

To Be Presented In First Week Of May.

The Secretaries of the 'Nariman Purse Fund' writes:—

It was originally decided by the Managing Committee to present the Purse on the 16th instant at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall but as the promised contributions have not yet been collected and as various suggestions have been made to us by the public that the date should be altered so that a full opportunity may be given to the public to contribute their mite for the said Purse it has been decided to postpone the meeting for the 16th instant and to fix a meeting for presentation of the said Purse in the first week of May next. It would not be out place here to mention that there has not been sufficient response to our appeals for contributions to the said Purse so far. We therefore once again appeal to the public of Bombay to send in their contributions to the Hon. Treasurers, Mr. J. K. Mehta, at the Indian Merchants' Chamber or Mr. G. G. Morarji, at Morbag, Naigaum Road, Dadar, or to us at the above address, and see that a handsome Purse is presented to Mr. Nariman in appreciation of the great sacrifice made by him in the cause of the country.

All Associations and bodies like the Grain Merchants' Association, Rice Merchants' Association, Sugar Merchants' Association, Share Brokers' Association, Cotton Brokers' Association, Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Students' Brotherhood and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, are requested to make earnest efforts to collect contributions from the members of their own Associations as well as from the public and remit the same to us at the above address.

We desire to acknowledge receipt of the following further contributions:—

Mr. A. B. Godrej Rs. 50; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 50; Mrs. Tehmina P. Joshi Rs. 30; Sir Phiroze C. Sethna Rs. 50; Bai Heerabai A. Wadia Rs. 30; Miss Serene P. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 25; Miss Kumabai F. Panday Rs. 20; Mr. Rustam P. Jehangir Rs. 15; total Rs. 270.

Mr. Meyer Nissim,
Mr. K. F. Nariman,
Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee,
Mr. M. A. Karanjawala,
Mr. Mohamed Umer Abdul Rasul,
Mr. B. G. Parelkar.

GANDHI CAPS SEIZED AT MORVI?

Maharaja Sends Representative To Mahatma?

(From A Correspondent.)

VANKANER, Apr. 14.

The position at Morvi is unchanged. Sj. Fulchandbhai and party are still detained outside the station by the police cordon. Yesterday some members of the Mahajan including Sjts. Narbheram Parekh Gani, Sheth Naradlal and others came to the satyagrahis with the Maharaja's permission who assured them about the sealing of foreign cloth. Fulchandbhai insisted on entry for Congress propaganda of Swadeshi and boycott. The Mahajan supplied food at three in the afternoon. Sjt. Rajvaid Laxmi Prasad was refused permission to see the satyagrahis who protesting, it is understood, has resigned his post.

GANDHI CAPS SEIZED.

At night hundreds people under Sjt. Laxmi Prasad tried to proceed towards the station but the police prevented them. The police seize Gandhi caps in the city and do not allow any except passengers to proceed to the station. The students as a protest this morning refused to attend school but the Maharaja persuading a few attended. It is learnt that the Maharaja has sent his representative to Mahatmaji.

Till the time of wiring the volunteers are without food since yesterday afternoon. Mr. Amratlal Sheth came here this morning when the police served on him an order prohibiting entry. Mr. Sheth said he was there as a pressman but the police denied entry. At this stage the Maharaja telephoned desiring to see Mr. Sheth personally. Being asked the result of his interview with the Maharaja Sjt. A. Seth refused to make a statement. Fleven volunteers from Halvad who came walking were detained outside the city gate and were forcibly removed at noon in a motor car to Dhrangadra State limits. Mr. Mulvantray Baxi, first councillor during an interview yesterday stated that administration in Indian States is British in spirit but in fact authorities will is law there is no written law, and no codification in Morvi.

REVOLT IN INDIAN STATE

—:o:—

Miyana People Rise Against Darbar

MUTUAL FIRING RESULTS IN DEATHS.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Apr. 14.

With reference to the Morvi Satyagraha under Sjt. Fulchand Shah the situation is still serious. A "Saurashtra" representative returned yesterday with full report of the first day's satyagrah and the "Saurashtra" published a special supplement to-day. The supplement is being broadcast in Kathiawad.

Serious news is received from Malia that Miyana subjects rose in revolt against the Darbar and there was mutual firing resulting in some dead and a good number being injured. The Darbar is reported imprisoned in the fort which the Miyanas surrounding. Sj. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of the "Saurashtra" has proceeded to Maliya to study the situation.

ACTIVE PICKETING AT MANGALORE.

Catholics Take Swadeshi Pledge.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Apr. 14.

The National Week was observed successfully at Mangalore. There was picketing of fifteen foreign cloth shops by over thirty ladies throughout the week. It will continue till the merchants resolve to seal their stock. More lady volunteers are coming forward Three merchants have signed the Congress pledge.

Leading Catholics have inaugurated a Swadeshi League and signed the Swadeshi pledge.

The District Political Conference, Youth Conference, Ladies' Conference and Hindu Conference meet at the close of the month.

Calcutta Presents Civic Address To Sir Jagadish

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, the eminent Indian Scientist, was presented with a civic address in the Town Hall this evening. The address which was printed on 'Khaddar,' referred to the achievements of Sir Jagadish in the domain of Science and added that the Institute which bore his name and was the home of his latter researches and embodiment of spirit of sacrifice which had animated him in his life's greatest work was to-day an international institution and universal temple of science.

SIR JAGADISH REPLIES.

Replying, Sir Jagadish said that many years had to be patiently devoted for the removal of the paralysing influence of prevailing prejudice that the Indian mind, by its very constitution, was incapable of advancing exact knowledge. That prejudice had now been removed and India to-day by her intellectual achievements in many directions had succeeded winning an honoured place in the federation of Nations.

Among those present were Lady Bose, Sir C. V. and Lady Raman, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir David Ezra, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan and Hon. Raja of Santosh.—A. P.

CAWNPORE VOTES RS. 75,000 FOR RELIEF.

CAWNPORE, April 14.

The Municipal Board of Cawnpore has sanctioned, on the motion of Mr. Ryan, Rs. 50,000 for relief work. The local Kirana Seva Samiti has also donated Rs. 25,000 for relief of poor sufferers of the recent riots.

A strong Hindu Relief Committee under the auspices of the Cawnpore Hindu Sabha with Sjt. Kamlapat, premier, Rais of Cawnpore as President has been formed which will shortly issue appeal for funds. The losses suffered by citizens, especially the poor have been so great that they cannot even partially be recouped, without outside help. Members of the Committee include Mrs. Kailash Srivastava, wife of Minister of Education.

ALL THE CHURCHILLS OF THE WORLD.

"Chaos If Conservatives Ruled."

"THINGS NOT TOO ROSY."

LONDON, April 14.

India was paid special attention to in the speeches of Sir William Jowitt and Tom Shaw, both of whom spoke at Preston last night. Sir Wm. Jowitt thought that it mattered enormously that the present Government should be in power when the Indian Conference was held because if the Conservative Government was in charge of Conference there would be chaos.

Mr. Tom Shaw said that for the moment India was not too friendly. "All the Churchills and armies of the world would not make Indians buy Lancashire goods if they did not want them. Things are not too rosy. We can only continue with the work we have begun and try to see good friendship, good understanding and mutual trade restored. It would be suicidal folly on part of Lancashire if Government was replaced by Conservative Government to deal with India."—Reuter.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

More witnesses were examined on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case, in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayam and five others stand charged for conspiring to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

(1) Shivram Ganpat Shinde, owner of a printing press, and another cousin of Tukaram Vithal Shinde; (2) George Rebello, a crew foreman of the G. I. P. Railway attached to the Punjab Mail between Bhusaval and Manmad on October 10, 1930; (3) Sadal Baghu, a coachman in the service of Mukund Patil of Andheri; (4) Gurdaschand Fakirchand, taxi-driver, residing at Dadar; (5) Harold Hoogeworf, a telegraphist; (6) Venkatrao Baglodi, personal assistant to the Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office; (7) Kolhalkar; (8) Shivram Purshottam Dhamankar, nephew of the accused Dhamankar; (9) Deoraj Kachra, a new witness; (10) V. R. Rane, proprietor of Manohar Sukhraj Bhojanalaya, Dadar; (11) Shantaram Hari Apte, a clerk in the Central Telegraph Cooperative Bank; (12) Bhimabai, step-mother of the accused Bapat; (13) Parvatibai, mother-in-law of the accused Dhamankar were examined by the prosecution in the course of the day to corroborate the facts, alleged during the forming of the conspiracy between the months of March and October 1930, and cross-examined by Defence Counsel

STOP PRESS

MADRID WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

Madrid— Political excitement culminated in the afternoon in the announcement that King Alfonso has abdicated and will leave capital this evening, it is believed, for Portuguese frontier. Madrid was wild with excitement, officers driving in the streets waving large Republican flags, and motor cars carrying Red Flags rushing in streets proclaiming the advent of Republic.

Admiral Aznar has handed over the Government to the Republican Leader, Zamora.

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.

Catalonia must, for the present, be regarded autonomous republic.

Provisional Zamora Government has taken all measures to ensure order and guarantee personal safety of the King.

Lerroux becomes Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO KING.

Madrid—Cabinet have advised King to convoke Constituent Assembly to decide on the form of country's constitution.

Although the Prime Minister declares that the Cabinet have not resigned their action is obviously tantamount to their withdrawal.—Reuter.

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P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

JUSTICE IN NAIROBI

13 YEAR OLD BOY GIVEN 12 STRIPES

The following letter appears in the "Indian Voice" of Mombasa, in its issue of March 23:

Sir,—I beg to place before you the following which I trust you will think deserving a place in the valuable columns of your paper.

I am the father who has suffered through the pains of the son, and by the information I am giving to other fathers like myself. I think I shall be doing some good to the public.

I have a son by name Amritlal who is studying in the Indian school. He is 13 years of age, not yet complete. He was caught by the police last Sunday, the 15th instant, riding a motor cycle which he took without my permission. He was taken to the Police Station, but was set free by my signing a bond. On Monday, the 16th instant, he was taken before the Town Magistrate and was tried and sentenced at about mid-day. I asked the Court Clerk to tell the Magistrate that I would pay any fine for the offence of my son, but please not to give him 12 canes. But no notice was taken of my request. My son was then sent to the lock-up in the Court House. At about 4 p. m. he was taken in a motor van to the prison where he was examined by a doctor. He was then made naked by African Askaris and laid flat on the ground. A wet cloth was placed on his buttocks and four Askaris held him tight, one of them holding his head firmly down. He was then beaten by an African Askari with a cane. One European was standing by, but the doctor was not there. When the beating finished my son was turned out of the Prison premises and one of the African Askaris told him to run away quick, otherwise he would get five more canes. The boy ran home to town and reached my house at about 6-30 p.m. in a fainting condition. I am living on Canal Road.

This is the first time that my son had been to Court.—Yours faithfully,

Hirji Monji.

Swamp Road,
Nairobi, March 18.

WHAT THE DOCTOR FOUND.

The doctor who examined the boy after the punishment was administered certified as follows:—

Nairobi, March 17.

This is to certify that I was called last night to see Amritlal Hirji who I understand was ordered by the Resident Magistrate to receive 12 strokes with a light cane. I examined the buttocks and found evidence of a considerable amount of energy having been applied in administering the 12 strokes. Long, linear scars, with subcutaneous haemorrhages on both buttocks. He is to-day in considerable degree of pain and is unable to sit down or lie on his back.

I am not prepared to say whether the caning was strictly in accordance with the Magistrate's orders, but I can certify that these orders must have been vigorously administered.

(Sd.) M. Mackinnon.
M.D., D.P.N.

NAIROBI INDIANS' PROTEST.

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association, Nairobi, on Sunday the 29th March, 1931, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved that this mass meeting of the Indian citizens of Nairobi strongly condemns the action of the Resident Magistrate of Nairobi in awarding the punishment of 12 strokes with cane to 13 year old boy Amritlal Hirji for trivial and technical offence and requests the Government to make proper enquiry to avoid repetition of such incidents."

CONDEMNATION BY THE PRESS

The savage punishment is commented as follows by the "Indian Voice" of Mombasa and "Fairplay" a European journal of Nairobi:—

The "Indian Voice" says:—

We do not wish to look at this matter from a racial point of view but as our Nairobi correspondent has pointed out, the Indian community resent the action of the Resident Magistrate all the more because of their feeling, almost amounting to a certainty, that the same Magistrate would have acted quite differently had the accused in the case been a European youth. He would in that case have certainly shown more leniency.

There have been many instances in the past in the Colony where European youths were hauled up before the Magistrates for much more serious offences than that of riding an unlicensed motor cycle. There have been instances of European youths "playing" with loaded guns and pistols and shooting their servants and others. There have also been many instances of European youths committing thefts of bicycles and sundry other things, but did any Magistrate dare sentence these youthful offenders to receive corporal punishment? Were a magistrate to sentence a European youth of 13 summers to receive 12 strokes of the cane for the venial offence of riding an unlicensed motor cycle, we can say without the least exaggeration that his job would not have been worth a moment's purchase. It would have radiated such a wave of righteous indignation all over the country that in order to pacify the European community the Government would have been compelled to find a billet for the Magistrate in some other part of the Empire, i.e., if the outraged parents have not in the meantime resorted to "direct action" which would have been very probable.

The "Fairplay" of Nairobi says:

"The fact remains hat the boy had been flogged until serious injuries were inflicted which made his sitting of lying on the back impossible. If this is cruelty, then forcing a child to walk about 3 miles after the infliction is even more so. And what was the big idea behind the wet cloth? Does it minimise the pain of the flogging or does it serve to reduce the damage to the skin so that as little of the injury is seen as is convenient to show? The incident requires an early inquiry and we shall be pleased to know that adequate steps are taken by the authorities concerned to prevent a recurrence of what appears to us to be an excess of zeal to execute the laws of the country. Comings are not a new thing in this Colony, but we have still to learn that they are administered as was done in the case of this Indian youth. We cannot for a moment imagine that a white lad would be dealt with in a similar fashion. We should have protested against it had the victim been a native. There are several other means for reform of juvenile offenders, but the most objectionable and certainly the least effective, is the flogging with which we have dealt and which in official parlance is referred to as "strokes with a cane!"

MENACE TO PRESS IN INDIA.

Journalists' Protest Against New Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The question of Foreign Relations Ordinance recently promulgated by the Viceroy was considered at an emergent meeting of the Upper India Journalists' Association which recorded the following resolution on the subject.

"This meeting of Upper India Journalists' Association places on record its emphatic protest against the Foreign Relations Ordinance which is calculated to interfere with free and legitimate criticism of foreign relations between His Majesty's Government (Government of India) and the Foreign States and whose ambiguous, all embracing and coercive provisions are a menace to the press in India.

This meeting wishes to emphasise that as India has no foreign relations of her own it is of utmost importance that when foreign relationship is carried on by His Majesty's Government on their own responsibility the press in India should have just and legitimate scope for criticism as the British has so that Indian interests may not be either prejudiced or ignored. In the absence of such a criticism this meeting further wishes to warn the Government that the promulgation of such an Ordinance may defeat its own end by giving the impression, however, unjustifiable that His Majesty's Government is trying to intervene in the affairs of a foreign State and to give undue support to its authority.

This meeting lastly welcomes the unanimous disapproval given to the Ordinance both by Indian and Anglo-Indian press in India and trusts that the authority concerned will see its way to repeal it.

DEATH OF RICKSAW COOLY

—:o:—

"Unfortunate Incident Regretted."

MADRAS, April 13.

In the case against Captain Harry Darby (Australian) charges were framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 304-A I.P.C., for causing the death of a rickshaw puller by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide by using a revolver without ascertaining whether it was loaded or not; also under Section 21 of the Arms Act for an infringement of the license granted to him at Bombay in that he carried 75 live cartridges instead of 50 provided in the license. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges.

REGRETTES.

It was submitted to the court that Captain Barby very much regretted the unfortunate incident and was prepared to make ample reparation to the deceased's family and could deposit necessary amount in the court if permitted.

The accused was prepared to deposit Rs. 3,000 in the court, suggesting that the amount may be placed at the disposal of the Administrator General and the interest thereof may be paid to the deceased's family. The money was subsequently deposited in the court.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN AND INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE

(Continued from page 6.)

and harbours whence from times immemorial the trade of India has set forth." We take the liberty of asking His Excellency at whose expense are these advantages secured? Have the suppressed millions of the Indian States got anything substantial from these Viceregal and other gubernatorial visits? The Princes might have been decorated and honoured in return for all the hospitality enjoyed by the Viceroy and the other high officers. But these visits entail miseries on the people of the States. What does the toiling peasantry get in return for this hospitality? Perhaps some few of them might have been able to see the 'Burra Saheb" in the capitals of these States. But has any Viceroy taken the trouble to see the deserted villages, the humble tenements, the degrading poverty, the demoralised condition and the abject position of these poor people? If these high personages had ever taken the leaders of the people into their confidence they would have vividly realised what a great injustice was being done to the dumb and suppressed people of the States at whose expense these guests were entertained so sumptuously in their States. We crave permission to remind His Excellency that so far as the Princes are concerned they are still labouring under the misapprehension that they are excluded from the questioning eye of the outsiders, though the searchlight of public criticism is fiercely beating on them and has rendered them the objects of unpleasant criticism at large. It is sheer platitude to say that it is the spirit which inspires a Government that is more pertinent than its constitutional form. But we entreats His Excellency to give to the public the names of the States or their number in which essential conditions for the welfare of the subjects predominantly exist. The Indian States' people are demanding an exhaustive inquiry into their conditions after the British trustee-ship has been there over 100 years. The Indian Princes are opposed to such an inquiry. The British statesmen are indifferent to this demand. And the Political Department which is responsible for good government in the States has been woefully negligent about its duty in this respect. We have, therefore, to enter our emphatic protest against the self-complacent but thoroughly misleading view expressed by His Excellency about the present condition of the people in the Indian States.

—:o:—

Simla, April 13.—Sir Philip Chetwode Commander-in-Chief who is still on the frontier is to-day between Bannu and Kohat. He will arrive in Bombay on the 17th and is expected at Simla on the 2nd proximo.—A.P.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 14.

Castorseeds Del. May Open. Rs. 34|4; Highest Rs. 34|9 and Closing Rs. 34|7|6.

Groundnut Seeds May Opening Rs. 32|14; Highest Rs. 33|2 and Closing Rs. 33|1.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, April 14.

Mint Gold Ready Rs. 21-3-0.

Mint Gold, 1st Settlement Rs. 21-3-6.

Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-4-6.

Silver Ready Rs. 43-3-0.

Silver, 1st Settlement Rs. 43-4-0.

Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 43-1-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 14.

It is reported that the Board of the E.I.C.A. has decided to call an extraordinary General Meeting to decide the question of starting business in the next crop early as possible because there is a large majority in favour of it. It is also said that the Board will not recognise the business done prior to the result of the next meeting. In this connection it is a fact that those who have entered into forward contracts for 1932 crop, did so with the full knowledge of the Board's decision. It was more or less a challenge to the Board and anyhow the business done is bound to be liquidated and pass through all formalities of the clearing house by paying differences in prices if there be any outside the Clearing House. So it amounts that whether the Board recognises these transactions or not makes no difference.

To-day the market opened at Rs. 204/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 204/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling by Bear operators and prices declined by one rupee. Business in Broach A|M 1931 delivery is done at Rs. 217/.

Liverpool opened quiet but steady and rates closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M	198|8
Broach J|A	204
Oomra May	175|8
Oomra July	177|8
Bengal May	156|8
Bengal July	157|

SEWRI COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, April 14.

To-morrow the Sewri Cotton Market will remain closed and forward market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. on account of a Parsi Holiday called "Avan Jashan."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

April	144.90	—0.10
July	136.00 plus	0.60
October	132.60 plus	0.60

READY COTTON SALES.

36 Bussan & Co., Dhamangao 176.

100 B. Karshandas Bodvad 181.

100 B. Karshandas Nimbahera 3 on.

200 Bussan & Co., Dharwar 179.

50 Bombay & Co., Warora 188.

300 P. Chrystal & Co., Kapadvanj 208-1|2.

94 G. G. Kesha & Co., Bavla 194.

55 Viram Ladha Dhandhuka 173.

179 Sholapur Mill Batva 178

42 Birla Bros., Nagar 172.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Palej 202-1|2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Sailu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	180
Burwah Sanarad Fine	180
Indore Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	210
Broach F.G.	205

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 14.

In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	3	307,890
Central India	569	363,654
Barsi and Nagar	36	153,578
Hyderabad-Gaorani	342	78,095
Berar	714	536,601
Central Provinces	1,032	335,461
Total Oomras	2,696	1,720,280
Dholera	636	134,291
N.-W. Provinces	....	86,274
Rajputana	178	35,059
Sind-Punjab	....	106,335
Broach	3,255	183,373
Coompta & Dharwar	862	29,325
Westerns-Northerns	470	15,344
Cocanada	....	16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	14,304
Persian	....	206
American	....	58,967
Egyptian and African	....	166,052
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	124
Total	8,097	2,543,950

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. to 9th April. This year.
Europe	605	435,881
Japan & China	3,150	1,258,301
Coast Ports	250	14,464
Up-country by Rail	..	116,721
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	11852
Total	4,005	1,837,259

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay, April 14.

Wheat May	3-15-9
Wheat Sept.	4- 2-0
Linseed May	7-7 -3
Linseed Sept.	7- 8-0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, April 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 398 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 16 per case of 84lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30.
Receipts to date 13-4-31	84,38,000	80,26,000
Receipts yesterday 13-4-31	9,000	11,000
Exports to date 13-4-31	58,16,000	60,78,000
Stock at Ports 10-4-31	36,31,000	17 70,000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-4-31	12,65,000	10,67,000
Stock at Liverpool 10-4-31	11,37,000	9,76,000
Visible Supply 10-4-31	72,77,000	43,55,000
Quantity in Sight 10-4-31	1,22,58,000	1,30,27,000
Quantity out of Sight 10-4-31	80,70,000	1,02,52,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 14.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3
Central India	569
Barsi-Nugger	36
Hyderabad-Gaorani	342
Berar	714
Central Provinces	1,432
Dhollera	636
Rajputana	178
Broach	3,255
Compta-Dharwar	862
Westerns-Northerns	470
Cotton	8,097
Wheat	6,919 cwts.
Linseed	13,344
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	486
Gingellyseeds	644
Poppyseeds	355
Groundnuts	17,471
Castorseeds	17,232
Rice	2,931
Myrabollams	1,905
Cottonseeds	3,962
Mowraseeds	14
	...Bgs.
Coal	...651

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CONFLICT OF LANGUAGES.

How To Settle It.

SIR M. SULEIMAN'S SUGGESTION.

(From Our Corresvondent)
ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The second literary conference, convened under the auspices of the Hindustani Academy, commenced its session at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, at 10 a. m. vesterday before a large and distinguished asstmblage of many a reputed and learned scholars in Hindi and Urdu who have come from the various districts in the province. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru who was expected to make the opening speech at the Conference. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, the Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, extended a very hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors in a short speech and then delivered his inaugural address.

In the course of his inaugural address, Sir Shah Muhammad dwelt on the great influence exercised by the English language on India, through England's political connection with this country. He said the greatest difficulty in the way of imparting higher education through the medium of Indian vernaculars was the great paucity of suitable books of Western arts and sciences. National education could not progress unless, not only translation of European books, but also originals were made accessible to people in their own mother-tongues.

The development of the language of a country cannot be left to its unregulated natural growth. There has to be a stimulating force exercised through a well-established organization, which should keep a watch on wide departures from recognised rules of grammar and idiom. If every individual member of a nation were allowed to speak and write just as he likes, there would be such a diversity as to cause not only confusion but chaos. Not only style but even good taste may suffer. It is essential to have an authoritative central body which would serve as a court of reference when opinion conflict, which would lay down rules regulating the proper use of words and the correct employment of phrases, which would carefully supervise the steady growth of an infant language through all its stages, and which would check all aberrations and irregularities as well as examine all new suggestions for the improvement of the local dialect and scrutinise the incorporation, on a vast scale, of foreign words, expressions and idioms.

Indeed, it is surprising that the need of such an authoritative academy was not felt earlier. Without the help of a central supervising body of this type, the language, written or spoken, cannot be properly controlled and systematised. Language is no doubt a means of expression of thought, but in order that the ideas passing through one's mind should be correctly, exactly and accurately, communicated and fully and properly understood, the vehicle of communication must be modelled on a scientific basis, which alone can secure precision. It is the systematisation of the various rules of vocabulary and grammar, the acceptance of the authenticity of common words, the recognition of their true meaning and their codification in dictionaries, that is the chief function of a literary academy. In these respects we can do well to follow in the footsteps of *L Academie Francaise.*

DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES.

The diversity of languages in India is emphasised by far too much. That there are so many different dialects spoken in different parts of the country cannot be disputed, but this is the result of natural causes, which have operated in a similar way in the other continents as well. When it is borne in mind that India is is a sub-continent, equal in the extent of its area to the whole of Europe excluding Russia, it will be seen that perhaps the diversity of languages in this country is not so great as in Europe itself. Indeed, there is one circumstance which gives it superiority. Unlike Europe, India has been since the advent of the British, a single political unit which has put into effect a process of linguistic unification. The simple dialect of the Hindustan proper, which now goes by the name of Hindustani, can without question claim to be the *lingua franca* of India. Leaving aside the question of the script in which it is written it is undoubtedly spoken by the largest section of the people of India, and is also understood in the largest area of the sub-continent. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there has been a rapid growth in its growing popularity and widespread adoption from the north-west corner of India bordering on Afghanistan down to the south and even to the south-east up to Rangoon.

A CONTROVERSY.

The significance of this aspect of the matter has, however, been considerably obscured by an unfortunate controversy over the characters in which this dialect may be written. But the quarrel over the nature of the script, whether it should be Urdu or Nagri character, is sometimes more a political than a linguistic one. The kind of script that is to be used is a matter of lesser importance depending to a large extention individual feelings and inclinations. The adoption of a particular script is a purely arbitrary act. A particular script can be newly invented can be freely borrowed, can be suddenly changed or deliberately abandonc Changes of this type have taken place all over the world. But except in the case of Turkey, the transformation has often been so gradual as to be almost forgotten. One can easily appreciate the artificialness of a script by recollecting the different ways in which some languages have been written and the changes effected in them from time to time. It is now known that the Mexican picture-writing was written from bottom to top, that is going upwards. The Chinese characters are arranged in vertical columns, to be read from top to bottom. The Semitic languages are written from right to left. The Sanskrit language and its descendants are written from left to right. But even Sanskrit when written in Kharoshti script was written from right to left. Greek was at one time written from right to left and then it followed a method corresponding to the ploughing of a field by oxen that is alternately from right to left and then left to right. If one line was written from right to left, the next began close to the end of the first line and was written from left to right, and so on. This system was later on changed to one of writing from left to right all along the page. This furnishes a good illustration how arbitrary is the choice of a particular form of script and how it can be altered or abandoned.

FUTURE VISUALIZED.

It may be that in order to find a common script for the people of India, and to put an end to all controversies, the politicians of all shades of opinion may unanimously adopt the Roman characters as the official characters for the Indian vernaculars. One may further imagine that in the course of the next few generations, when the needs of mankind for the saving of labour and time in educating young children are better realised, and there is a clearer recognition of the necessity of a common script for all the countries of the world, there may be an international agreement to adopt a new system of phonetic characters based on a scientific analysis of sounds and its accurate representation more or less on the lines of the existing shorthand style. This would be a far more practicable measure than the adoption of one universal language like Esperanto by the people of all the countries in the world.

We need not, therefore, waste much time over such theoretical controversies. The future will probably take care of itself. But the language spoken or understood by a people can neither be artificially created nor arbitrarily fixed.

Language is merely means of communicating ideas and thoughts. No doubt, thoughts can be communicated by other means without a spoken word. For instance, they can be expressed by signs and gestures. But it is the power of speech that distinguishes man from the lower animals and raises him to an immeasurable height above the other species of the animal kingdom. Speech after all consists of fixed intonations of sound, as a means of holding communication with one another. The origin of language can be traced to the necessity of giving warning of danger. It exists in a crude form even among brutes. One sees every day how animals can impart to each other warnings of danger or give expression to their feelings of pain and pleasure by peculiar sounds special to each species. Animals do certainly call their mates, and each species has a different characteristic sound.

One sound gradually came to indicate one particular ideal Multiplicity of different sounds by common adoption resulted in a gradual development of vocabulary. It will be a mistake to imagine that language could have been created by any any community or group of people. It developed of itself. The example of those, who spoke or were thought to do so, influenced its steady development and its ultimate formation. The words spoken by parents are heard and repeated by children, who, when they grow up, in their turn, transmit the same to their progeny. With increase in the number of descendants from a common stock, there is a widespread diffusion of the parent language.

Language cannot be made: it grows and develops. It is constantly undergoing a change. Even where it is preserved by the existence of a written literature, it is steadily changing. The progress of evolution may be fast or slow. that will depend on so many things. There are numerous causes operating simultaneously, and the process of its development must also vary considerably from country to country. But it cannot be doubted that this process of flux is continual.

This continuous formation is regulated by certain fixed laws governing the impact of one society on another and the alteration of surrounding circumstances. The tremendous change that can be wrought in course of time in a language spoken within a well-defined area of land can be realised by comparing the language that was spoken a few centuries back with that which is now spoken. We may take any one of the big groups into which philologists have classified the languages of the world and examine only the group of which the members may be assumed to have descended from a common parental stock within historical times, even though no historical records of the descent may now exist; the transformation effected by the lapse of centuries is too marked to remain unnoticed.

Just as a child beginning to learn his mother-tongue borrows words which he hears pronounced by his elders but cannot imitate them completely, a new language draws from the languages that are older than itself and prevail in the surrounding countries, but modifies the imported words. The child is completely immersed in society and cannot act independently of it. Any vocabulary that he may have been able to build up for himself by imitation is gradually merged in the spoken language of the society with which he becomes identified. But owing to georgraphical segregation a country is more self contained and has an ample scope for the development of its own individuality. Thus, in spite of influences at work from outside, its language grows in its own characteristic way, though its growth is deeply affected by the operating extraneous causes. The degree of each outside influence must obviously be higher in proportion to the contact being closer and more constant. Not only does a language develop because of new discoveries of science and art, which necessitate the coining of new words to represent them, but words, phrases and idioms are also borrowed in order to express old thoughts in a new manner.—"Hindustan Times."

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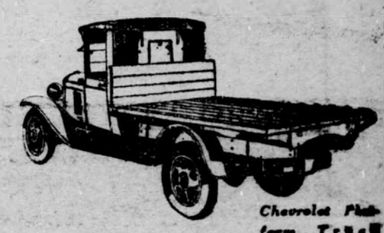
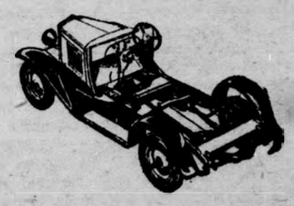
CHEVROLET



Chevrolet Platform Truck 131" wheelbase



Chevrolet Truck 104" wheelbase

QUALITY TRUCKS THAT ASSURE MORE PROFITS

Outstanding Features of new Heavy Duty Truck

Rugged frame, over 18 ft. long, with space for 12-foot body behind cab...New frame 7 inches deep, to withstand extra strain imposed by heavy loads...New dual rear wheels with 30x5 inches truck type cord tyres...New heavy duty rear axle...New front axle... New special truck clutch...

CHEVROLET

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY. (Telephone: 42026)

Other CHEVROLET Dealer points include:—

Akola, Indore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Nasik, Dhulia, Ajmere, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Khamgaon, Dharwar, Goa, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Surat, Poona, Rajkot, Gondal and Secunderabad.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., *Managers.*

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 242,973,145
Over
Rs. 66,81,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
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Nerves

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements — glycero-phosphate and albumin — from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

INDIGESTION

Sanatogen strengthens those nerves which regulate the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on your health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH. STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores, etc. its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples. In manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

E. C.

For your toilette, use **Margo Soap** *to insure your skin against all infections*

Manufactured from Margosa (Neem) Oil deodorised by our special process. Pleasant smell. Free from animal fats. Highly recommended for delicate skins.

"Mahatma Watches St. George's" Stunt

(Continued from page 4.)

Baldwin's hat, I say it is ridiculous."

LORD BEAVERBROOK.

Lord Beaverbrook said: "What I cannot understand is why when I go from platform to platform advocating this policy of Empire Free Trade I should be met with a current of abuse. Never have I said one word of personal abuse against Mr. Baldwin.

"The newspapers that I control have attacked Mr. Baldwin's policy but never him personally." (A Voice: What about the debt settlement?).

Lord Beaverbrook: That is his policy.

Lord Beaverbrook added that Mr. Baldwin attacked him for being rich. "I cannot see why that sort of argument is any sort of answer," stated Lord Beaverbrook. "It shows our policy goes marching on. The more we are attacked the surer we may be that we are reaching our goal. God bless attacks. (Cheers.)

What is the obstacle to the cause of Empire Free Trade?

We all know it. It is here in Britain, not in the Dominions, The obstacles is in the party.

At present Mr. Baldwin is like Muckraker in "Pilgrim's Progress". I am not making any reflection on Mr. Baldwin in saying that. Muckraker was a crossing sweeper and a very industrious one, but he was so busy sweeping crossings that he did not see the angels of the Lord when they brought him a golden crown and suspended it over his head. So the angels took it away and poor Muckraker never got his crown.

Mr. Baldwin is so busy looking to his constituencies that he has does not see the glorious policy or Empire Free Trade. It is the only one which will win the next general election.

MR. E. HARMSWORTH.

Speaking last night at the Grafton Galleries, in the heart of Mayfair, at a meeting on behalf of Sir Ernest Petter, which was attended by some prominent members of the official Conservative Party, Mr. Esmond Tarmsworth, Lord Rothermere's son, said: "Mr. Baldwin this afternoon made a violent atack upon my father. If he had shown the same energy in opposing the enemies of this country as he has in assailing its friends, the nation would not be in its present dangerous condition.

"I have never said anything personal about Mr. Baldwin. I admire him—in private life—as a country gentleman, but I do not admire him as a Prime Minister.

"Mr. Baldwin has proved his incompetence both as Party leader and Prime Minister."

WARNINGS.

—:o:—

SIR G. SCHUSTER & A BUDGET WRECKED BY GANDHI.

The enormous cost to India of Gandhi's campaign has been emphasised again and again by the men best qualified to speak.

Sir George Schuster, the Finance member of the Viceroy's Council, announcing a deficit of £10,875,000 in the Indian Budget for the last financial year, said:

The most damaging effects of the civil disobedience movement have been felt in the region of finance.

If the present internal disorders continue any longer the inauguration of the new Constitution in India will find he struggling desperately in a morass of economic troubles.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a London speech last December said:

If through weak policies and lack of resolute leading the condition of India were reduced to the condition of China—as it well might be—there would be another million added to the figures of unemployment.

Lord Linlithgow, speaking in Glasgow last November:

Sympathy, affection, and respect must not be allowed to lead us into courses which would jeopardise the integrity of India or plunge a continent into internecine strife and bloodshed without limit.

Lord Lloyd, who was Governor of Bombay from 1919 to 1923, in a statement last January:

We are trying to do in days what can only be don safely in decades, and the real friends of India are those who have the courage to steady the mad rush of panic proposals.

DEMAND TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Congress To Study Protection Plan.

Sir Percival Phillips, special representative of the "Daily Mail" in India, wired to the paper in mail week as under:—

"The next phase in the campaign to drive the British merchants out of India was revealed to-day when a deputation representing the principal Indian trades and industries met Gandhi at his temporary residence here.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, headed the delegation, which included such important interests as match manufacturers, chemicals, shipping and insurance. He urged on Gandhi and his colleagues who will attend the next Round Table Conference the necessity of demanding protection for Indian industries as against both British and foreign.

Gandhi avoided committing himself, but urged the deputation to carry on their agitation, and said that he would see what Congress could do in support.

A SAINT IN THEORY.

To-night Gandhi sat cross-legged at a deal table draped with white cloth—not from Lancashire—in Bombay's Hyde Park and received the homage of his followers. He looked like a rather homely native idol, raised high above the heads of a crowd of at least 30,000. A short strip of towelling hung from his shoulders and a loin cloth of native weave was his only other garment.

He sat there, a saint in theory if not in fact, a symbol of the primitive India to which he wants the people to return, yet dependent on that new servant, the 20th-century microphone, to help him to reach a multitude that hung on his every word.

It was Gandhi's most spectacular appearance here. Squads of volunteers in khaki policed the Mahatma's portion of the common vigilantly, and admission within the rough wooden barricades was only by ticket, which kept the sceptics out of earshot. But compared with the ovation that he had received at the same place on his liberation from Poona Goal it was a very mild affair.

He met members of the Mill-owners' Association this afternoon in an endeavour to solve the problem of disposal of stocks of foreign cloth, and it is understood that his only concrete proposal to them was that they should form a company with a capital of £45,000 to take over the stocks of foreign cloth from all merchants holding about £400 worth or less, giving native cloth in exchange, and then disposing of the foreign cloth abroad.

The proposal made no impression on the mill-owners. They wanted to know how Gandhi intended to save local cloth merchants from loss if they obeyed his mandate to sell foreign stock abroad or burn them in Bombay.

"A VOTE FOR GANDHIJI"

—:o:—

Mr. Duff Cooper's Protest.

Mr. Duff Cooper, speaking in Westminster in mail week said that for the first time, and in their own private interests, the two Press millionaires were dragging India into the realm of party politics. They had their paid men walking the streets saying a vote for him was a vote for Gandhi. Could they imagine a fouler thing ever being done in English politics? ("No"). After all, he had served his country all his life—(cheers)—and to say because he supported a British Viceroy in India, because he supported the British Government, because he supported the Conservative Party, that therefore he was a friend of one whom they represented as the bitterest enemy of England, was a libellous and vile statement, and coming out of the mouth of a man like Lord Rothermere, it was more libellous, more vile, and more disgusting than it would be if it came out of the mouth of an honest statesman or an honest politician who had ever supported one political party or stood for one political cause all his life. (Cheers.)—"Times".

SWADESHI BANIANS

Invest your money in buying only Indian Made Goods
Give work to Indian Labour
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES
Buy Always

Registered

Lion Brand

Undershirts

Trade Mark.

MANUFACTURED BY

Madura Knitting Co.,

MADURA, SOUTH INDIA

Madras Branch: 19/A. Godown St., MADRAS.

A PRODUCT OF

INDIAN *YARN CAPITAL LABOUR MANAGEMENT*

DURABLE! COMFORTABLE! UNSHRINKABLE!

Obtainable from Our Stockists and Leading Hosiery Merchants in All Places.

Use POONA MILLS

PURE SWADESHI

Fine Dhoties, Saries, Mulls, Shirtings, Twill, Crepe, Doria, etc.

RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President, Poona City Congress Committee.

For Not making **KHADI** Since 1920
To Protect Hand-made KHADI

Selling Agents :
Syt. Manubhai Mohanlal & Co.,
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Laxmi Road, POONA.

Managing Agents :—
Syt. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co.,
58/64, Custom House Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

"RESPECT MUSLIM SENTIMENT"

—:o:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Appeal

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes in the *Searchlight*:—

The most unfortunate and shocking incidents at Cawnpore and other places in the neighbouring Provinces have a lesson which all well-wishers of the country ought to take to heart. It is clear that the atmosphere is full of suspicion and mischief-makers can easily work up popular feeling with disastrous results. News has reached us that such mischief-makers are abroad, busy making an already tense situation still more difficult. It is time that all sensible and good people should set about counteracting the effects of such mischievous propaganda. After all when unfortunate events take place, common people of all communities suffer and mischief-makers are always careful to save themselves. We would, therefore, appeal, to all to do [illegible] their utmost to keep themselves, and all those with whom they come into contact, cool and un[illegible] perturbed and not to belie[illegible] every rumour that gains curr[illegible]cy and not to treat every [illegible]incident, true or false, th[illegible] reported, as a calculated [illegible] on the part of members [illegible] community against the o[illegible] particular, we should [illegible] that the period of [illegible] ways a period of [illegible] doubly so this year. [illegible] Hindus not to inter[illegible] salmans in the p[illegible] their religious ri[illegible] they may feel [illegible] it will be foun[illegible] better and th[illegible] way of sayi[illegible] cow.

It is s[illegible] calities H[illegible] will forr[illegible] ation committees and nip in the bud any mischief that may be growing by settling any disputes that may arise. Such committees should comprise good men and true. There is no lack of such men in both communities and they should make it a point to take earliest possible steps to so organise themselves as to make it impossible for any trouble to reach dangerous proportions. Let us realise that the maintenance of peace and good relations between different communities is of the greatest importance, particularly at this juncture, and no sacrifice should be considered too great for it. As a Hindu I would particularly appeal to Hindus to respect the religious sentiments of Mussalmans and to give them all facilities not only for observing their religious rites, but also to help them in all other ways.

DO YOU WISH TO ENJOY YOUR LIFE?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. Because without STR[illegible] and VITALITY our LIFE is a FAILURE. If you really [illegible]NGTH crease your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE P[illegible]ish to in- GANIC POWER, please take at once. [illegible]WER or OR-

Dr. PAUL'S VIM P[illegible]LLS

THE WONDERFUL T[illegible]

The Scientific Medicine for [illegible]ONIC FOR M[illegible]EN LITY, HEADACHE, PALPITA[illegible]NERVOUS DEB[illegible]ITY, LOW VITA- RHOEA, etc., etc. T[illegible]ION OF THE H[illegible]ART, SPERMATOR- mory, Brain Power, Nerve Power. Take Vim [illegible] Pills increase Me- dian Industry. [illegible] Pills and support In-

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 [illegible]ays. V. P. EXTRA.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemis[illegible]ts, B.C.,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALC[illegible]TTA.

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Katori Maru	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
xTango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	16 April	3 May
Takozaki,,	10500	29 April	6 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shichibu Maru	22000	29 April	5 May
Tatsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 ,,

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

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Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT COMMITTEE."

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
Parsee Statue BOMBAY 8.

DON'T FEAR ?
SCORPION STINGS
It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8.
Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postg.
SHANAR SRI RAMANARAJI KAVIRAJ, Ltd., Harrison Road, Calcutta. "RAJ-AID" Calcutta.

SWADESHI CLOTH
CALICO JUBILEE MILL'S PRODUCTS
Prices Reduced.
Durable, Superfine, Latest Designs Shirtings at best Selections.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Called-up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman),
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad),
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajbhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansubhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE SHOW OF 1000 WONDERS!
Paul Whiteman and his Band
IN
"KING of JAZZ"
Universal's Million Dollar Entertainment!
Featuring a galaxy of players selected from the World's leading exponents of every phase of Entertainment.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
REGINALD DENNY & FIFI DORSAY
IN
THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS
THE
LAUGH-A-MINUTE GLOOM CHASER
DIALOGUE BY
P. G. WODEHOUSE.
LOOK OUT!
LON CHANEY talks in THE UNHOLY 3
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING picture
OPENING FRIDAY 17th APRIL.

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY! COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY!
WRATH
Featuring
Screen's most fascinating beauty MISS SULOCHANA & SALVI.
An amazing study of shams of Society—a woeful tale of social wrongs and inequities—vivid portrayal of heart throbbings of a nation determined to wipe out social evils.
Sulochana has played many fascinating roles. See her at her best in "WRATH".
IMPERIAL CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged
V. B. PENDHARKAR
Presents On
WEDNESDAY, 15th AT 8 P. M.
VADHU - PARIKSHA
(Charity Performance
SATURDAY, 18th AT 9 P. M.
SUNDAY, 19th AT 3-30 P. M.
New Play **SAJJAN** New Play
By Mr. N. C. KAMATNURKAR
Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
LALITKALADARSHA

QUIET ON ALL FRONTS
HURRY UP! CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.
FAIL NOT TO WITNESS
PEACE-MAKER
MEHTA-LUHAR'S RECORD PICTURE
Commencing from Saturday 18th, At
Vishnu Cinema

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4, 6-30 & 10
Special Comedy Programme
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
BURLESQUE ON CARMEN
With
5 Mickey Mouse Cartoons
And
THE BOAT RACE
from start to finish.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGH!
THE
COHEN & KELLYS IN AFRICA
Universal's Latest All-Talking Screaming Comedy Sensation!
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
Also
SPECIAL TOPICAL FILM OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS at KARACHI

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
COHENS and KELLYS IN SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
SEE them in Kilts and HEAR the Biggest Scotch Jokes You've ever heard

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MARX BROS
IN
THE COCOANUTS
Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

PARIS PILLS
The greatest Tonic. One Pill when taken improves the quality, helps the system and makes the body iron strong. In fact these are Will Pills.
Price per box of 16 Pills Re. 1.
Postage 6 Annas extra.
C. OMAR & CO.
(India Office) No. 5, LAHORE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Heavy Wall-Street Shorts Covering

BUYING ON REACTION THEORY

Bombay, April 14.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was rather dull until closing when suddenly advanced on covering by Wall Street Shorts and buying on the reaction theory. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points and a further decline of 8 points was registered on scattered selling. Later on prices advanced 24 points on heavy short covering and the market closed at a net rise of 13 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices rise 15 points to 10.18.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 9 points. There was nothing new to call attention except that selling was taken up by straddle buying of Januarys. Later on the market declined on poor New York Stock market. He market closed barely steady at a rise of 3 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 5.06 and sales amounts to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 3 points with May 4.41 and July 4.49.

Egyptian Sakel futures advanced 5 to 7 points and Uppers gained 4 to 1 point.

The Alexandria Cotton market was closed yesterday.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton continues to be in fair request on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange; in the Futures market, prices after falling rather sharply mainly owing to selling by disgruntled longs, were rather better supported and to-day scattered buying was helped by a higher Egyptian market But in view of the poor state of trade almost throughout the world, sentiments is still bearish.

The Egyptian section has recovered some of the weakness which it had displayed during the early part of the week.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: With buyers not attempting to place orders of any magnitude, in view of the steady fall in prices for the raw material, this market remains in a very quiet state. Demand from the Indian Empire has mostly been confined to unimportant lots various descriptions, while from China also there has been very little effective enquiry. The offtake from other sources has generally been meagre.

Yarns: The majority of users of yarns are also adopting a waiting attitude and sales have therefore, mostly been of a retail character.

In the Egyptian section demand is still poor.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Textile Institute March report is considered favourable."

"Washington advices say mapority American Cotton Cooperatives Association members hold for better prices their 2,300,000 bales, this crop, but Farm Board recommends selling this season."

"Advance caused by favourable technical condition of the market."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables:—Stock firmer, heavy Wall Street covering."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.46 (2.50 p.m.) lowest 10,22 (11-14 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

10-08 a.m.: New York cables: Cotton Textiles figures for March: Sales 108, 7 per cent.; Shipments 116, 8 per cent. of production; Stocks 14.3 per cent. decrease; Unfilled orders 5, 5 per cent decrease.

2-05 p.m.: First Notice Day for May delivery New York is 28th April.

8-52 p.m.: New York market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

Reuter's cable: New York market was dull until closing when suddenly advanced on covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.60

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 199½ equal 4.53

New York May (Close) 10.64 equal 5.23

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 199½ equal 4.53

Difference 107 pts equal Rs. 47/ Liverpool New York.

Difference 70 pts equal Rs. 31/ (At Liverpool close) May 74, Oct. 59 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 13.

May	10.46+14
July	10.68+13
October	11.02+14
December	11.24+14
January	11.35+15
Middling Spot	10.45+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York April 13.

May	10.42+09
July	10.67+11
Middling Spot	10.18+15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 13.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

New York, April 13.
New York. 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	10.24
July	10.47
October	10.79
New York Noon Call	
May	10.33
July	10.48
October	10.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 13.

	Opening	Closing
April		5.45+05
May	5.55	5.49+05
June		5.53+05
July	5.63	5.58+05
August		5.62+05
September		5.65+05
October	5.73	5.69+04
November		5.73+05
December		5.77+05
January	5.84	5.81+05
February		5.85+05
March		5.89+05
April		5.93+05
Middling Spot		5.86+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, April
Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.
Sale for Export 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 400 bales.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, April 13.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.33
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.52
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.71
Oomra, Good	3.71
Oomra, Fully Good	3.81
Oomra, Fine	4.11
Bengal, Good	3.97
Bengal, Fully Good	3.72
Bengal, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Fully Good	3.73
Scinde, Fine	3.97
Scinde, Superfine	4.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 13.

May	8.43
July	8.54
September	8.68
October	8.69
November	8.72
January	8.85
March	8.95
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.05

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, April 14.

Following cable are received today regarding Chicago, Liverpool and London Wheat Markets etc;

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May s. 4/4 3/4d. up 1-1/4d.
July s. 4/6 1/8d. up 1-1/8d.
Oct. s. 4/8 1/4d. up 1-1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dol. 53-1/8 unchanged.
July dol. 63-7/8 up 1.
September dol. 62-1/8 up 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.
Apl./May £8-16-3 down sh. 1/3d.
Aug./Sep. £9-3-9 down sh. 1/3d.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10,55 up 12.
July 10.70 up 12.
Market firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
May./Aug. Sh. 17/1 1/2d. down 1-1/2d.
Sept./Dec. Sh. 18/1 1/2d. up 2d.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 140 up 2.
Sept. 148 up 2.
Oct. 156 up 1.
Market quiet.

LINSEED: (London).
"Demand for this commodity hos been negligible.

LINSEED OIL: (London)
"Buyers have been reserved."

WHEAT: (London)
"During the early part of the week business was very quiet, but with more confidence being displayed, demand later improved."

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather and on buying by cash houses, but later declined partially on realising. Closed steady."

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, April 14.

3 Months 2 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 2 per cent.
Call Money 5-1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 2 per cent.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking J10

THEY ARE A PACK OF LOYALISTS!

Punjab Muslims Repudiate Delhi Leadership.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT JOINT ELECTORATES

LAHORE, April 13.

Under the provisional presidentship of Maulana Abdulla and secretaryship of Dr. Mohamad Alam the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party was inaugurated this evening when over hundred and thirty persons from all over the province assembled for the purpose.

A WALK-OUT.

Some of this number, said to be Left-wing Congressmen, declared at the beginning that the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party did not exist and walked out. Those who continued to sit in the meeting inaugurated the party among its members being Maulana Mohammad Ishaq, Malik Lal Khan, Barkat Ali, Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan and Raja Aburrahaman of Rawalpindi.

OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

The object of the party was stated to be to work shoulder to shoulder with the Congress for independence and it was decided to frame a constitution in consultation with the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party.

THE DELHI SHOW.

The new Party passed several resolutions which asserted that the Punjab members of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference had no representative character and they were a group of loyalists, declared that no communal settlement would be acceptable to Punjab Muslims unless it was based on universal adult franchise and joint electorates.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

The question of reservation of seats for minorities was left open for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow. Separation of Sind and exactly the same form of Government in the Frontier Province and Baluchistan as in the rest of India was demanded. Finally the meeting urged the release of political prisoners convicted of violence.—A. P.

Dr. Mahmud On Present Situation

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

At a meeting of the Nationalist Mussalmans held on Sunday night at Mr. Khawja's residence. Dr. Syed Mahmud spoke on the present political situation. He dwelt on the difficulties that the Congress would have to face from all communities if some Muslims persisted in their ultra-communal demands which would make an honourable settlement impossible.

After Dr. Syed Mahmud's speech, office-bearers of the local branch of the Muslim Nationalist Party were elected.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Dr. Choithram & Other Leaders Issue Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

A signed statement is issued by Dr. Choithram, Sjt. Jairamdas Dowlatram, Prof. Ghanshyam regarding the question of Sind separation. They assert their position is the same as the agreement reached at Lucknow meeting of All-Parties' Conference viz. to accept Sind separation on condition of financial self-sufficiency, joint electorate with the rights of Hindu minority guaranteed. They are, however, prepared to have an open mind on the question which will be considered by them in larger public interest.

FRONTIER SHIAHS IN CONFERENCE

At the eleventh session of the Frontier Provincial Shiah Conference, Agha Sardar Ali Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Malakand, in his presidential address exhorted the Shiahs to organise themselves. He urged the Shiahs to renounce certain un-Islamic customs, which he said were sucking the life blood of the community.

The Conference which was well-attended passed a resolution requesting Government to give due protection to the rights of Shias in India. An impassioned appeal for men and money was made at the Conference for the revonstruction of the sacred Moslem graves in Medina.—A. P.

Indian Communalists Strengthen Chains Of Bondage

—:o:—

LONDON, April 13.

In a speech in support of Mr. Hicks, Labour Candidate in Woolwich by-election, Com. Kenworthy said there was a tendency in some quarters to blame the Labour Government for mishandling the Indian situation. He emphasised that the real difficulty was due to the dissensions between the Hindus and Moslems. The problem in India was the absence of any alternative Government to the British which would command the support of the majority of the people, particularly, the fighting races of India. Thus there was difficulty in granting immediate Dominion Government to India and no real progress could be made until there was an army in India that would obey the Central Government and do its duty impartially. There would be need for strong nerves during the next few years.—Reuter.

A Middle East Triple Alliance

—:o:—

LONDON, April 13.

It is learned that representatives of Hedjaz, Nejd and Iraq Governments signed at Mecca on 8th April the treaty of friendship and also the protocol of arbitration. The text will be published at Mecca and Bagdad simultaneously on a date to be agreed upon. An understanding has also been reached to inaugurate negotiations with regard to the question of the endowments in Iraq for the benefit of Haramain Sharisain and to draw up an agreement between the two countries with regard to passports and customs dues. The Governments will also co-operate more closely with a view to improving the condition of their countries scientifically and intellectually.—Reuter.

"PRATAP" OFFICE RAIDED

Hunt For "Bolshevik Russia"

CAWNPORE, April 13.

The "Pratap" office and press were searched by the local police in connection with the original manuscript of the Hindu book entitled "Bolshevik Russia". Nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

Mr. Benn's Secretary

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn has appointed Mr. W.D. Croft as his principal Private Secretary vice Mr. D.T. Monteath, appointed acting Secretary, Public and Judicial Department, India Office.—Reuter.

CENSURE VOTE ON LABOUR GOVT.

—:o:—

RUGBY, April 13.

The House of Commons is resuming to-morrow after Easter Holidays. The first important debate will take place on Thursday on the Conservate vote of censure on improvements in unemployment problem which will be moved by Mr. Baldwin and supported by Mr. Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain. The Prime Minister will speak and the New Lord Privy Seal, Tom Johnson, will deal with Government's programme of cordial measure. The speech contains promise of a more active pursuit of development policy.—B. O. W.

SIND ZAMINDAR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

The Zamindar of Shahbunder in Karachi district had filed sometimes back a criminal complaint against Sajansingh, inspector of police, a sub-inspector and a constable of Shahbunder Police Station for wrongful confinement and assault. All staff including the Inspector Sajansing and Sub-Inspector are suspended to-day.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

—:o:—

By Burlington Fine Arts Club.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Associated Press understands that what it is hoped will be a representative and comprehensive exhibition of the best specimens of different forms of Indian Art, including examples of sculpture, the textile crafts, etc., is due to open early in the month of May 1931 in London.

The Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, a body of the highest authority and competence in the fine arts and which has had considerable experience and success in past years in the organisation of exhibitions in London illustrating the arts of various countries. The recent exhibition of Persian Art in London, which attained enormous popularity was organised under the auspices of this club.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE.

The object of organising the proposed exhibition of Indian Art is to promote knowledge and appreciation of Indian culture in the West and a committee which is charged with the work of organisation includes the Marquis of Zetland, the Earl of Lytton, Prof. Rothenstein and Mr. Lawrence Binyon, all of whom have first hand knowledge of Indian Art and command great influence in artistic and academic circles.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It is further understood that the Committee have already issued invitations to the Government of India, Indian States and non-official bodies interested in such exhibitions to assist it by sending exhibits. Owing to the present financial stringency the Government of India have not been able to do more than provide a sum of Rs. 2,000 for meeting the cost of freight and insurance for exhibits which the Director General of Archaeology, is sending to the Exhibition.

It is hoped that all the provincial governments who have been informed of the proposed exhibition will co-operate with the Government of India in the matter of sending their exhibits to London.—A. P.

A MORVI SENSATION

—:o:—

Soldiers Of Swadeshi Held Up

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

A Morvi messages states that a batch of 57 volunteers arrived there to offer Satyagraha by launching a campaign of boycott of foreign cloth. As soon as they alighted from the train a police party formed a cordon round them by means of a rope and stopped them from entering the city.

Meanwhile the Dewan and other State Officers arrived. They asked the leader of the volunteers to ask for permission to enter the State but he refused to do so.

The Police Superintendent then passed an order prohibiting them from entering the State. The volunteers sat in the station refusing to move.

Another batch of ten volunteers arrived on foot and was held up by the police likewise.—A.P.

GANDHIJI AND FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

False Report About Conference

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary states that there is no truth in the report that Gandhiji conferred with cloth merchants of the Maskati Market. Mahatma Gandhi had no such conference' The scheme of re-export of foreign cloth is also still under consideration and it is premature to say anything about it. Gandhiji will return from Bombay for a day on the 20th inst. to attend the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Laxmidas Gandhi a well-known khadi worker.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, April 13.

A communique states:—The King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir George Lambert to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the United Provinces in place of Mr. James with effect from the date of the latter's resignation.—A. P.

BAN ON NAVJAVANS

—:o:—

30 Arrested In Rawalpindi

SEQUEL TO BHAGAT SINGH PROCESSION

RAWALPINDI, April 13.

The President and secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and twelve other members have been arrested for defying the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. which prohibited them from holding meetings and taking out processions in Panjeh Sahib, sacred Sikh shrine, where people from all over the province had gathered to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.

Batches of persons from among the public who are stated to have entered the prohibited area with the object of taking out processions in honour of Bhagat Singh and his comrades have also been taken into custody. The number of arrests so far are reported to exceed thirty.—A. P.

KARACHI MOTOR DRIVERS STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

The Karachi District Motor Drivers are on strike. The local officials are unable to reach agreement with them. The Panchayat has wired to the District Magistrate as great inconvenience is caused to the public.

Commerce Member In Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 13.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Officiating Commerce Member, leaves Delhi on 19th April reaching Bombay on 16th. He leaves Bombay on the 19th and reaches Simla on 21st instant.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR EXCITED

Anti-Liquor And Foreign Cloth Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, April 12.

The Veraval Murder case has created a sensation in Kathiawar. The Hindus of Kathiawar greatly resent the communal atmosphere. Then there is the Morvi Incident of riterning people like Sjt. Fulchandbhai, the lathi charge at Alkot in Jamnagar State, and the offhand answer of Sabalsinhji of Dhrangadhra State to the merchants of Halvad asking for payment of State bills. There is further the extravagant expenditure of Bhavnagar State and agency officials' hasty actions. Such is the political situation of Kathiawar.

SCOPE FOR NATIONAL WORK.

The Gondal State has given liquor monopoly for six years for Rs. 31,000. The Wadhwan State has prohibited liquor and steps are taken by the public of Dhrangadhra, Porbander and other places to stop the sale of liquor Anti-liquor activities will be started very soon in Kathiawar.

Foreign cloth sealing and inspection will begin in earnest by the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal and Saurastra Swadeshi. Pracharek Mandal. Jetpur, Verval Jamnagar and Junagadh are the most important centres where the activities should begin.

The Kathiawar Youth League will shortly meet at Rajkot, Ranpur or such other place. This Conference should make all different local youth legues unite into one homogenous whole for constructive work under centralised leadership.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS FORGING AHEAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 14.

Muslim Nationalist Party for Rajputana, Central India and Ajmer Merwar has been organised in Ajmer with Maulana Moiuddin, ex-President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor as its President and Secretary respectively. Branches are to be opened throughout the province.

Major-General J.E.S. Brind has assumed appointment of Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, vice Major-General Muspratt on leave and Major-General H. Karslake Brigadier, Royal Artillery, Western Command, Quetta, succeeds Major-General Brind in the appointment of Major-General of Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters.—A. P.

HELP THE MEN WHO HELPED THE COUNTRY

5000 Satyagrahis On The Street.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS TO COME TO CONGRESS RESCUE

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Hundreds and thousands of young men and women who left their ordinary avocation and joined the Civil Disobedience Campaign in obedience to the Call of the Congress are now out of work after the declaration of the Truce. Many of these have rejoined their previous occupations but there is still a large number of them who find themselves at sea owing to want of occupation.

5,000 SATYAGRAHIS ON THE STREETS

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had more than 5,000 Satyagrahi volunteers who took part in the Congress activities during the period of "war." All these have had to be disbanded since it is impossible to maintain such large force in peaceful times. Among the volunteers that are now without employment there are many who can efficiently work in various fields. For instance, we have among our volunteers, clerks, accountants, typists, stenographers, salesmen, motor drivers etc. We are hereby making an earnest appeal to the public and especially to the Merchants, Agents of firms and other employers to prefer our Volunteers for their work to other candidates whenever vacancies arise or fresh recruitment is to be made.

SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS SERVICE BUREAU

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has opened a "Satyagrahi Volunteers' Service Bureau" which is intended as a link between the Satyagrahi Volunteers looking for job and the employers' We once again appeal to the public to help the Congress in this matter to that with their sympathy and help. We shall be in a position to relieve at least to some extent the hardships of those who have given their all to the cause of the Country.

All enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the 'Satyagrahi Volunteers' Service Bureau; Congress House. 414, Girgaum Back, Road, Bombay No. 4.

SEVIKA DAL.

—:o:—

Women's Auxiliary Force Of The Congress.

A meeting of the Sevika Dal (Women Corps of the Hindustani Seva Dal) was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. at the Congress House when Mrs. Hansabehen Mehta presided.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale addressed the Sevikas and urged them to increase their number. She sketched out a rough programme of work to be carried out by them. She said that the main work of the Sevika Dal was to assist the local Congress Committee in carrying on the Congress propaganda. The Sevikas were soldiers of the nation and as such, they must be ideals of discipline and must be obedient at all times.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, who followed said that the Dal institution was one with the Congress. Its work must be organised, on a sound footing must be executed without waste of money and energy to the satisfaction of all. The Sevika Dal will have branches in every Ward, and will be divided into three different units—Balikas (7—12 years of age), Kumarikas (13-18 years of age), and Sevikas (over 18).

After the meeting there was a rally of all Sevikas and Mrs. Hansabehen Mehta received the Salute.

The enrolment work of the Sevika Dal has already begun. Those of the ladies who desire to join the Dal's forces should immediately see Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, Secretary Provincial Committee, Ganesh Terraces Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

SEVA DAL'S RALLY AT MALAD

—:o:—

A rally of the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers, both men and women was held on Sunday at Malad when Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Miss Kisan Dumatkar, Mr. Manjrekar and others from Bombay were present. Dr. Hardiker received the salute. After the rally, a meeting was held. Dr. Hardiker addressed the meeting. He said: "The last fight, however, great did not satisfy me, as I feel that there was very little spirit of organisation and discipline amongst the people. Now I think the people have begun to realise their drawbacks. There is a great desire on their part to recognise their forces on a scientific basis.

At Karachi most of the people showed great interes in the Seva Dal organisation and they expressed their desire to have branches of the same in each and every province. Four qualities are absolutely necessary for the uplift of any nation—discipline, ambition and fearlessness.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ

My definition of Swaraj is complete control over air, land and waters of India by the Indian people without being hampered by any people on the surface of the earth. In order to achieve it will have achieve it we will have to organise our forces on an efficient basis and get ourselves thoroughly trained and disciplined in every walk of our life."

WHAT BOMBAY MUSLIMS THINK ABOUT SHAUKAT ALI'S OUTBURST

NO-BODY TAKES IT SERIOUSLY

Mr. Shaukat Ali seems to have become the centre of attraction for the panicky section of the public in this city. His sabre-rattling against the Congress and the fire-eating oration he made the other day to a Muslim audience are cited as the cause for some seeming uneasiness in political circles. The situation, therefore would appear, according to some people, to foreshadow ominous portents full of potentialities for mischief. But a visit round the city, particularly the Muslim localities, belies every cause for gloomy forebodings. Nobody seems to be happy about the outburst of the "Big Brother." The ordinary man-in-the-street Mussalman is absolutely indifferent towards his ravings. The well-meaning among the politically conscious people seem to enjoy a huge joke at the expense of the Love Lane Maulana, whose recent edicts have evoked more ridicule than sympathy. The mischievous reference by Mr. Shaukat Ali to the Bombay disturbances of two years ago, it is freely said, is calculated to rouse up passions. According to "The Times of India" report he "asked the Pathans whether it was not a fact that two years ago when they were being mercilessly killed at Parel on the strength of a baseless rumour, it was the Khilafat Committee which rushed to their rescue ....." Whatever the truth of this statement, the wisdom of this reference at this particular juncture to events of a black nature deserves strong condemnation. Mr. Shaukat Ali might be surprised to learn that all sections of Mussalmans, except, perhaps, his hangers-on, are indignant over it. They retort where were the Khilafat Committee and Shaukat Ali's henchmen when Muslims fell victims to firing in Bhendi Babar over a dog. Was it not the Congress and its army of volunteers and ambulance men who braved dangers and rushed to the rescue of Muslims? These are the questions that are uppermost in every Muslim mind to-day. Whatever the Congress stands for in relation to the communal question, the Mussalmans as a community certainly do not share Shaukat Ali's fears. Not only that a large section of the community have begun to consider him a menace to the well-being of the Mussalmans in the city. Every Muslim in the city knows that his existence depends upon the stable trade conditions in the city and the sort of propaganda that Mr. Shaukat Ali has started surely is not conducive to it. Everyone knows it and it will not be long when he himself realises the futility of his impotent vituperations. In a word Mr. Shaukat Ali of the Khilafat Commitee is not taken seriously even by the Mussalmans and the sordid type of communalism he preaches does not command the sympathy, much less respect, from the thinking section of the Muslims. There need be no doubt about this. It will not be long before Mr. Shaukat Ali himself eats his own words.

DEMAND FOR GENERAL AVARI'S RELEASE

Satyagrahi Volunteers Roughly Handled

POSTERS PROSCRIBED.

(From Our Correspondent.

NAGPUR, Apr. 12.

Two posters printed in red ink in the Riyasat Press Hoshangabad have been forfeited to the Government as they contain seditious matter.

SATYAGRAHA AT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

A batch of ten satyagrahis has started offering Satyagraha at the mental hospital. It is alleged some of them were rather roughly handled last night and picked up from the gate at which they were sitting and dropped on the road. The satyagraha which has for its object the release of General Avari still continues. The Home member who promised to do something and asked for 8 days' time when Satyagraha was started at his house, has left for Pachmari.

SMART WOMEN SHOTS

Smart shooting was witnessed yesterday when the C. P. and Berar Rifle Association and the Nagpur Rifles competed for the challenge cup. There were three ladies and six gentlemen in each team. The Rifle Association which consisted of Indians gave a very good account of themselves even though the members of the other team were members of the A. F. I. Mrs. Deo, Panditji and Kukday and Messrs. Jog, and Hart and Miss Hart showed very great skill in snap shooting. Prizes were given away by Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, President of the C. P. Legislative Council. Lt. Col. Kukjay, I.M.S., thanked the audience and in particular Capt. O'Conoor for the pains taken by him in giving training to the competitors of the Rifle Association.

Mysterious Dead Body Near A Well

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

Railway Police were telegraphically called at Jungshahi where the dead body of a Muslim (31) was found near an unused and uncovered well. Blood marks were found on the feet of the deceased. The police are investigating in the matter.

Allahbad, April 14.—The Imperial air mail liner with mails for Australia which arrived here last evening left for Calcutta at ten past five this morning.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.